THE BUILDER

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THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF LEASEHOLD LAW

THE announcement in the King's Speech that the Government would lay before Parliament "proposals for an amendment of the law relating to leasehold premises so as to secure to an outgoing tenant compensation for the loss of his goodwill and unexhausted improvements" has already called forth correspondence in the Press; but the public at present are rather in the same position that the Labour Party were in as regards the proposals in the Speech "to amend the law with reference to trade disputes," which evoked a solemn debate on proposals the nature of which were entirely unknown to anybody except the Government. The Labour Party frankly declared that when the unknown measure appeared they would contest every line in it; in fact, the debate seemed taken from Macbeth with a new turn with Banquo's ghost. Whatever the proposals of the Government may be on the subject of leasehold reform, they will not be met in that spirit, as is shown by the letter of Lord Dynevor, the Chairman of the Land Union, which appeared in the *Times* of February 9, in which, although he expressed regret that the Government had not acceded to the request of the Land Union that a Royal Commission might be appointed, he went on to say that the Union, as regards "any sound legislative proposals which may be introduced with the object of removing hardships from which leaseholders may be suffering," would give its most sympathetic support.

It is stated that the Bill will probably not be produced before Easter, but as the subject is of great interest we perhaps may venture on a few non-committal observations. There is not at present much to go upon; but in the first place we note that Lord Salisbury at the opening of the session was reported as saying that the Government did not contemplate leasehold enfranchisement or anything resembling it. It is to be noticed that this announcement by itself does not denote anything wrong with the system, but a misuse of that system. In our experience when complaints have been made of the leasehold system they have usually been based upon the hardships involved by that system and not merely upon cases where the landlords have misused their powers. With nearly thirteen years of Rent Restriction it is almost a novelty to hear of landlords having any powers to misuse; but the Rent Acts affected only properties of the smaller values. In a paragraph in the *Times* of February 18, however, it was stated—but with what authority we do not know—that the Bill would deal with leaseholds of every description, and the writer of the paragraph added, "But it is recognised that in the drafting of the scheme care must be taken to ensure that in the removal of one grievance others are not created." Almost the only statement of any other member of the Government on the subject is that of the Attorney-General speaking at the annual dinner of the Suburban Traders' Federation on January 31, but he was careful to say he expressed his own views and not necessarily those of the Government.

In that speech he referred to cases where, although at the end of a lease the landlord intended to pull down the premises, exorbitant claims for dilapidations were made, and he instanced a case in his own constituency where a tenant in such circumstances, rather than pay the dilapidations, had put the premises into good repair. As regards goodwill, he referred to cases where the goodwill formed an integral part of any increased value attaching to the premises and yet where the lease came to an end and the tenant applied for a renewal an increased rent based on goodwill had been demanded, under pressure, to prevent the premises from being let to a trade competitor; but the Attorney-General added that these cases were not instanced as matters easy to remedy. Any interference by legislation with matters of contract made between persons *sui juris* must be undertaken with the greatest care, and even then may lead to complications, as the Rent Acts have abundantly demonstrated, and it is notorious that hard cases make bad law.

We think that some observations contained in a memorandum issued by the Council of the Surveyors' Institution on leasehold enfranchisement, which we summarised in our issues of May 23 and May 30, 1924, have some bearing on this question. Speaking of building leases, the Memorandum states: "The lessor understands that he will forego for a lengthy period the enjoyment of the probable increase in the annual value of his property accepting in place thereof a small fixed annual payment during the term, and the reversion at the end of the lease to the improvements effected on the land. The lessee on the other hand calculates to be able to recoup himself by the rents or the occupation value to himself, so that when the time comes for the building or improvements to be handed over to the freeholder its cost has been fully met. Alterations in the basis of the bargain necessarily mean alterations in the basis of value." This is true to a greater or less extent in the case of every lease. The lease represents the bargain made between the parties, entered into with due calculation of the advantages or disadvantages inherent in that bargain.

Attention has been called in the Press to the danger of legislating so as to affect existing contracts, and we hope this point will not be lost sight of by the Government; there may be grievances disclosed in connection with some of those leases, but a legislative attempt to remove particular grievances disclosed in a few cases might have a serious effect upon thousands of contracts where the same principle applied but yet all element of grievance was absent. The Attorney-General seems fully alive to the difficulties involved; he is reported as having said: "There were many cases in which it was perfectly right that at the conclusion of a lease the rent should be largely increased because the value of the site, quite independently of the tenant's exertions, had gone up. While it was unfair to say that the great bulk of the landlords were guilty of extortion, yet there were cases in which the necessity of the tenant could be, and he feared had been, sometimes used in order to extract unfair penalties. That obviously was a matter calling for investigation and remedy, although great care had to be exercised in designing a remedy that would not in its turn bring fresh wrongs and fresh injustices."

There is little in the King's Speech to go upon, except the two expressions "goodwill" and "unexhausted improvements"; it appears that questions of goodwill can only arise in the cases instanced by the Attorney-General where the renewal of a lease is applied for, but as regards unexhausted improvements it appears very difficult questions may arise. The tenant may have effected improvements from his point of view, and they may in fact be improvements on the assumption that the premises continue to be used in the same way and for the same purpose; but the landlord cannot be tied to a particular use of his premises, and even if he were to re-let to a person in the same class of business one man's improvements may be another man's hindrances. It has to be remembered that legislation as regards leasehold property at large is a very different thing from legislating as regards specific industries or undertakings. Thus you may legislate successfully as regards "tenant right" in agriculture, small holdings, and allotments, because only a particular class of tenant is concerned and the conditions of the industry are the same, but that is not at all the same as legislating for diverse kinds of leaseholds, put to all kinds of uses, and subject to contracts which represent the business requirements and the particular wishes and needs of the innumerable classes of tenants.

NOTES

American Building Costs.

ALL architects and builders should read with attention the report, published on page 356, of Mr. Harvey W. Corbett's paper on "The Organisation and Cost of the Building Industry in the United States," as read last Monday at the R.I.B.A. In it is explained the paradox that while the American bricklayer and plasterer earn four or five times as much per hour as the worker in England, yet the cost per cubic foot of finished building is no more in America than in England. Mr. Corbett sums up the matter as follows :—

"I think we have found the reason why, with producing costs greater, the actual cost of the finished building in New York is practically the same as in London. There is first, the physical set-up of the buildings themselves—standard rectangular forms, less material per foot cube, and less ponderous foundations. On the physical side we have also seen that the enormous size of our buildings makes for concentration of effort, and permits more efficient systems of handling material and labour to be installed. From that point of view of organisation, we have observed that the very cost of labour has compelled us to devise ways and means whereby no labouring time is wasted. And, finally, we have found that the labourer himself is more satisfied with his lot, and hence is enabled to work more contentedly and more efficiently, and that he has greater incentive to better his position in the world."

The Commission on Bridges Report.

IT is stated that the Cabinet endorse the proposals laid down in the Report of the Royal Commission, and that the bridges proposed will be built. It is satisfactory to know that at last we may expect some definite action to be taken to afford London some real relief to cross-river traffic with all the advantages which must follow in its train. But we look with much anxiety to the way in which the proposals will be carried out. The Thames waterway, as it passes through London, has been much beautified and ennobled by the flanking gardens and embankment on the north side, and there can be no reason why something of this sort should not be carried out on the south side. But it would be incredibly foolish to destroy for ever the chances of a beautiful vista of a garden-lined river which London now possesses.

The Amenities about Charing Cross.

WE cannot help some feeling of amazement at some of the schemes proposed for carrying raised roadways from the Strand level to a new road-bridge at Charing Cross. The illustrations which have lately appeared in the daily Press reveal the appalling results which would follow the carrying out of such schemes. All the street areas round about Charing Cross demand some better treatment. Would these viaduct ways have a devastating effect on the value of properties across which they pass? An intrusion of high masses of stonework and arches would surely completely destroy the charm and amenity of Charing Cross. The existing bridge and Charing Cross station have long been looked upon as blots of disfigurement on this part of London. Why then perpetuate and even make worse the cramping and disfigurement which some of these new schemes appear to involve? It has been shown that a low-level bridge is possible, and we can hardly believe that a station at Charing Cross of adequate size could be built without permanent injury to the general amenity. Is it seriously believed, by those with a wide enough vision to anticipate the future, that we shall always be willing to have open-air train services carried over the river from the south to the north side? The Charing Cross area and the Embankment gardens are amongst the finest possessions of London, and we cannot believe that the necessities for road transport need be, or should be, allowed to destroy them.

A Strand Bridge and Charing Cross Station.

WE have a letter from Mr. F. Nesbitt Kemp pointing out that there is no necessity for a bridge over the Strand, as the incline from that point to above the railway lines is very slight. It seems as though a crucial point in the whole problem lies in the question of the retention of the Charing Cross railway station as an upper ground station with an open-air train service. In the interests of the future this point should be carefully considered.

Save the Squares.

THE mobilising of public opinion in all available ways is very necessary at the present time, in order that its full weight should be brought to bear. As the leases of the London squares are falling in, there is imminent danger of the speculator offering such large sums that it will be a great temptation to owners to sell. We are all feeling how much is required to undo some of the evils of an earlier time, and we ought to preserve these squares, so full of dignified associations, so characteristic of English life, and so important to the health and amenities of London. It seems impossible to believe that they should be at the mercy of

Chancel Arch of Round Chapel, Ludlow Castle.

Plaisance Cathedral.

private exploitation, their only present security the public spirit of the owners. If the London County Council could get their Act of 1906 extended to include all the principal squares, we feel sure there would be an immense body of public support for the measure. As it stands, the Act only includes a limited number, and there is no security for the rest. The squares are such a charming feature of London life that the destruction of any of them is a national loss, and now that the public interests are receiving so much more attention it appears a favourable opportunity for further legislation.

Rent Decontrol.

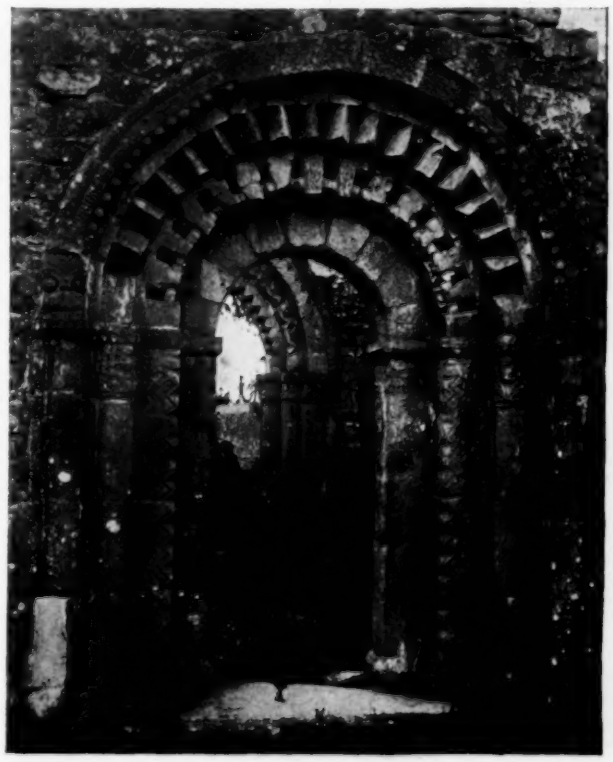
A CORRESPONDENT recently wrote to the *Times* saying that to a "vast multitude" of the population of London the possibility of the withdrawal of Rent Restriction at the end of this year was "a living nightmare," and he urges the continuance of control. In one part of his letter he prays in aid the fact that even under control the tenants are unable to pay their rents, and in another passage he says that that grievance, *i.e.*, the grievance of the landlords in not obtaining even controlled rents, could be overcome by amending the Rent Acts so as to make penalties for non-payment of rent more stringent. If a man cannot pay his rent it is quite obvious he cannot pay penalties for not paying it, and that then the only remedy must be eviction.

Controlled Houses and Valuation.

A CERTAIN large number of tenants have now occupied a privileged position for close on thirteen years, and although the Legislature has aimed at gradual decontrol, according to this correspondent "a vast multitude" are still living at an uneconomical rent, at the expense of the landlords. A halt to this kind of relief must be called at some time; those unable to obtain controlled houses have to face the realities of life, and, moreover, have done so all these years, when a certain proportion of the population has been occupying a privileged position. The Valuation Act is now on the Statute Book and properties are to be rated on their true values as derived from the actual rents at which premises are let, the idea being to obtain fair valuations over wide areas. The existence of these controlled houses must have a considerable effect on the valuation that is to be held, and either all houses should be decontrolled before next year or the operation of the Valuation Act should be postponed. If decontrol were to come fifty years hence the same outcry would be raised, and that is a fact to be faced. The only reason for delay would be that there was at the end of the year a severe shortage of houses. As regards those persons who occupy controlled houses and do not pay rent, we think a series of interrogatories might be framed for use in the county courts—"During the past year how many times have you attended a cinema?" "How many excursions have you made in motor omnibuses or charabancs?" "Have you a wireless set?" and so on. The really needy cases would thus be ascertained, but so long as houses are controlled people will stick to them with far more tenacity than to their political opinions.

Constructional Steelwork.

IN this issue comes to an end the series of illustrated articles by Dr. Oscar Faber, O.B.E., D.Sc., on "Constructional Steelwork Simply Explained," which have been appearing in the *Builder* during the last six months. These, we are confident, have been of great practical assistance to architects and builders, who will be glad to hear that the whole series are to be published shortly in book form. They are likely to make a very useful reference book.



Ruins of Nuns' Church, Clonmacnoise, Ireland.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

Mr. John E. Yerbury, architect and surveyor, has removed to 429, Strand, W.C.2. Telephone : Gerrard 6161.

Architecture Club.

To mark their appreciation of the labours of the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic in London, the Architecture Club will entertain the Commissioners at a dinner to be held at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday, March 22.

Sir Francis Fox's Estate.

Sir Francis Fox, Wimbledon, formerly of Moorgate-street, E.C., civil engineer, who was responsible for the construction of several railway and Tube undertakings in England and abroad, and for the operations for the preservation and restoration of several English cathedrals, left £40,615.

Mr. Oliver Hall.

At a general assembly of Academicians and Associates held recently Mr. Oliver Hall, A.R.A., was elected a Royal Academician. Mr. Hall was born in 1869, and elected A.R.A. in 1920, when his "Shap Moors" was bought under the Chantrey Bequest for the Tate Gallery. He is also a member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.

New National Trust Acquisition.

The Executive Committee of the National Trust has announced that the 155 acres of High Down, near Farringford, in the Isle of Wight, have been presented to the Trust by Lord Tennyson as a memorial to his father, Lord Alfred Tennyson. It is understood that the property will be known in future as Tennyson Cliff and Downs.

Sir John Soane's Museum.

This museum, which is housed at 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields—an interesting house and one well over a century old—is now open free to the public from 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., until August. Admission at other times may be gained by cards obtainable from the Curator. The exhibits consist of paintings, sculpture and antiquities.

London University Sites.

It is understood, says the *Times*, that negotiations which have been going on between the Bedford Estate and the Senate of the University of London for a site in Bloomsbury have broken down. The property, of an acre and a half, was wanted for the central offices of the University. Intimation was given that the estate offer must be accepted within a fortnight, but, as the price asked was considerably higher than the Senate's valuation, the project has been abandoned. Negotiations are proceeding for another site, of less than an acre, which would house the Institute of Historical Research, the Students' Union, and the O.T.C., but so far no decision has been arrived at.

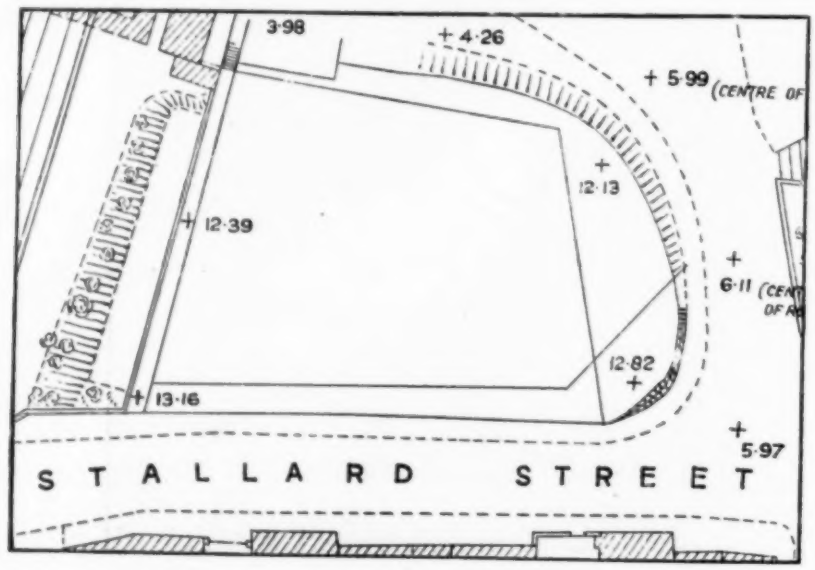
London Housing Subsidy.

The proposals of the Minister of Health regarding a reduction of the housing subsidy were discussed at Tuesday's meeting of the London County Council, when the Housing Committee stated that they did not consider that any special action on the part of the Council was called for. Lieut.-Colonel C. B. Levita, chairman of the committee, declined to accept an amendment that the committee should reconsider the matter. It was disastrous that it should be considered essential to give a subsidy, and he hoped that, as time went on, the subsidy would taper down to nothing. So long as building was in any way restricted and a man was not paid in relation to his output, so long would the cost of housing remain inordinately high. The Council rejected the amendment to refer back the report, which was thereupon agreed to.

India House for London.

The project Sir Atul Chatterjee has had under consideration, since becoming High Commissioner for India two years ago, for the provision of an India House in London has received, according to the *Times*, the approbation of the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly. In a statement of the case laid before the committee, reference is made to the inconvenience of the present position of the High Commissioner's office in Grosvenor Gardens, and the disadvantages of the location there, so far from the City, of the Trade Commissioner. Accordingly search was made for a site, and one has been selected on the Aldwych property of the London County Council, the High Commissioner obtaining an option thereon pending decision in India. It is understood that he is being advised architecturally by Sir Herbert Baker, one of the architects of New Delhi.

The Government hold it to be important to India that the new office, like the offices of the Dominion High Commissioners, should be treated as a centre by visitors from India and others interested in India, and that it should be worthy of the Empire. The scheme has obvious attractions and will, it is believed, go a long way to improve India's commercial relations with the Empire and foreign countries and stimulate the export of her products. The Secretary of State for India has agreed to the principle of the proposal and to the site selected. It is not expected that the building can be completed in less than two years.



Trowbridge New Offices Competition: Site Plan.

COMPETITION NEWS

Manchester Town Hall Extension.

The following six architects have been selected to submit their designs to the assessors in this competition :—Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass & Hope, Bolton; Messrs. Collcutt & Hamp, London; Mr. J. B. S. Cowper, London; Mr. Harry S. Fairhurst, Manchester; Mr. E. Vincent Harris, London; and Mr. E. Berry Webber, London.

On completion of their designs all these architects will be entitled to a fee of £500 each. It is probable that at an early date the plans, which include a new reference library, will be on view to the public at the Ardwick Town Hall, where they have been judged. The extension is estimated to cost a million pounds. The assessors are Messrs. T. R. Milburn, Robert Atkinson and Ralph Knott.

Victoria Hospital, Blackpool.

Mr. H. Percy Adams, F.R.I.B.A., the assessor in the competition for the remodelling of and extension to this hospital, has made his awards as follows :—First, Messrs. J. S. Gibson & Gordon, London; second, Messrs. Alfred Saxon Snell & Phillips, London (Premium £100); third, Messrs. Adshead, Topham & Adshead, Manchester (Premium £50). Sixteen firms submitted designs. The scheme is estimated to cost £100,000.

General Hospital Extension, Hereford.

Mr. Charles E. Elcock, F.R.I.B.A., the assessor in this competition, has made his awards as follows :—

First: Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pearson. (Premium, £150.)

Second: Messrs. W. & T. R. Milburn. (Premium, £100.)

Third: Ralph Knott, Collins & Snell. (Premium, £75.)

Council Offices, Bognor.

Architects willing to enter a limited competition for the erection of Council offices at Bognor should send their names not later than March 16 to Mr. Joseph Jubb, Clerk's Office, Bognor, Sussex. Mr. Septimus Warwick, F.R.I.B.A., has been appointed assessor.

War Memorial, Canberra.

We understand that the Australian War Memorial Committee has awarded the premium in the architectural competition for the memorial to be erected at Canberra jointly to Mr. Soderstein and Mr. Crust, both of Sydney, who will work in collaboration.

Grammar School, Bradford.

With further reference to this competition, of which we gave notice in our issue of February 18, designs for which are to include those for a cinema and swimming bath, we understand that in the conditions and instructions issued by the Governors it is stated the designs should be simple and dignified. The school is to accommodate 730 boys in the upper school, and 270 in the lower. As far as possible it is desired that these schools should be separate and self-contained, though not in detached blocks. The school must accommodate 1,000 boys, and as it will be used for concerts and other functions, the auditorium must be capable of expansion, while it is pointed out that a boarded floor is desirable so that the hall might be available for dances.

Proposed New Offices, Trowbridge, Wiltshire.

The Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society invite architects to submit before April 12 designs in competition for new offices proposed to be erected on a site in Stallard-street, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. Mr. Cyril A. Farey, A.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Robert Lowry, F.R.I.B.A., of 7, Bedford-square, London, W.C.1, are the assessors, and premiums of £150, £70, and £30 will be awarded. Full particulars of conditions and instructions may be obtained from the Chief Secretary, Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society, Trowbridge, Wilts.

Girls' Secondary School, Lytham.

The assessor in this competition, to which reference was made in our last issue, is Mr. Arnold Thornely, F.R.I.B.A., 612, Royal Liver Building, Liverpool.

From a pen-and-ink drawing by A. C. Fare, A.R.I.B.A.

St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol. (*See page* 362.)

AMERICAN APARTMENT HOUSES—VIII

BY F. E. BENNETT, A.R.I.B.A.

The Ground Floor.

THE ground floor is always different from the other floors, having to contain the public entrance hall. In addition to this it may contain other special features. 1020, Fifth-avenue (see last week's issue), is a very usual type, with vestibule preceding the hall, and the lift at the far end. Open access is provided to the rear court and to the public stairway. There are two "Duplex" flats covering the remainder of the floor, each having bedrooms on the floor

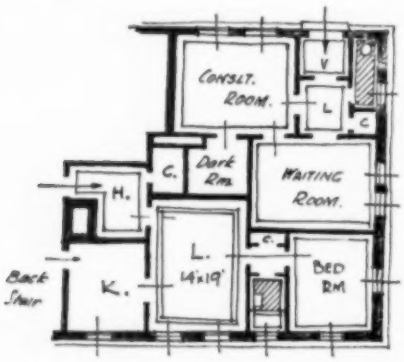


FIG. 32.—PLAN OF DOCTOR'S FLAT, 355, RIVERSIDE-DRIVE, NEW YORK.

above. One flat has a private entrance from the street.

Fig. 33, the first floor of the "Barry Apartments," Chicago, is much larger, and shows two entrances, public halls, manager's office, bureau overlooking both corridors, some odd maids' rooms and seven "Simplex" flats. The "Simplex," or single-story flats, are possible here because the situation is much quieter than Fifth-avenue or Park-avenue in New York. Sometimes in Chicago a small room for perambulators, &c., is provided adjoining the hall.

A doctor's flat, with separate entrance, is quite a usual feature. This is one designed by Mr. Alfred C. Bossom for 355, Riverside-drive, N.Y. (Fig. 32). Fig. 35 is a kind of hall which looks well and is applied to some of the plans illustrated. Two public entrances are unusual, owing to the expense of providing porters for both of them. Sometimes it is found advisable to keep the entrance away from the main street and to have it on the side street where cars can be parked and watched. If possible the entrance hall is run through so that it has a window looking on to the rear court. The

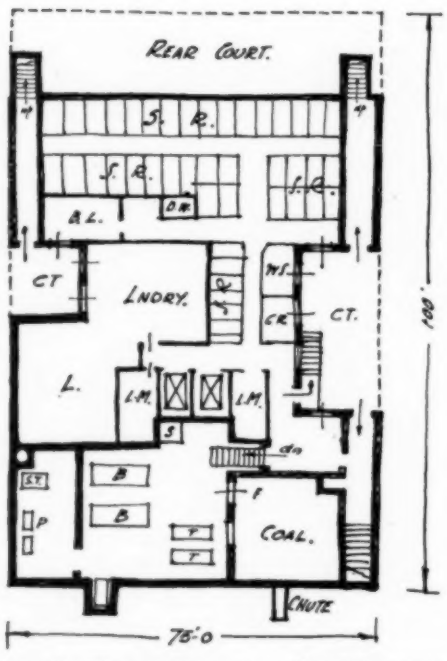


FIG. 34.—CELLAR PLAN FOR A FLAT BUILDING, 150, EAST 49TH STREET, NEW YORK.

L= Laundry.	*B*= Boiler.
S.R.= Store Room.	*T*= H.W. Tank over.
W.S.= Work Shop.	*A*= Ash Hoist.
G.R= Garbage Room.	*C*= Court.
B.L.= Boys' Locker Room.	*S.T.*= Suction Tank.
E.M.= Lift machinery.	*D.W.*= Dumb Waiter.
	F= Fuel. *S*= Sump.

planning of the ground floor is a matter of laying down the hall and approaches to lifts, and doing the best possible with the remainder.

Shops are not always desirable, and are avoided on good-class buildings. Sometimes the ground floor includes the janitor's flat, but more usually this is put in the basement. An iron gateway fills in the space where the side court joins the street in corner sites. This gate is much in evidence, and is usually quite large and elaborately designed, although used only by the tradesmen.

The treatment of the entrance doorway and of the vestibule and hall usually receive much attention. Radiators are placed at the sides of the vestibule. The decorative schemes of entrance halls generally rely more on careful design than on richness or expensiveness. Materials are perhaps brick and rough plaster finish, with the colour effects properly handled. Frequently they are treated with terrazzo, marbles, coffered ceilings, paintings, the orders in plaster, mirrors, a little furniture and good lamps. Again, the wall finish to entrance halls may be in Travantine (lava from Italy), Travernal (Italian marble, feint yellow-pink colour), or pink Tennessee marble. The flooring finish may be terrazzo ("Trailette"), marble chips laid in cement, divided into simple geometric patterns by thin brass strips.

The Roof Story or Pent House.

The laws regulate that on a maximum of 50 per cent. of the roof area accommodation may be constructed for a superintendent, for store rooms, and for extra servants' rooms. This accommodation, well handled, is sometimes made into the best flat in the building by treating the unused portion of the roof as a garden and terrace, and having French windows leading on to it. It is not an uncommon thing to find the architect of the building living in the pent-house and calling himself the superintendent. The beauty of the roof garden is, however, sometimes marred by the chimney from the boiler which is too short and too close to the terrace. Space is often allotted in the pent house for additional maids' bedrooms, which are let to the tenants.

The Cellar.

Cellars invariably extend beyond the outer wall structure at the back and underneath the rear courts. The floor height is 10 ft. to 12 ft., except in the boiler-room, where it is more. The law requires that the cellar shall not be more than 2 ft. above pavement level.

Space is provided for :—

1. Storage compartments—1 per apartment.
2. Laundry compartments—1 per 2 to 3 apartments, or a general laundry.
3. Passerger lift machinery and landing space for the service lift.
4. Coal storage.
5. Garbage-can room.
6. Ash hoist.
7. Boot-boy's room.
8. Janitor's flat, store-room, w.c., and lavatory.
9. Steps and passages giving all round circulation.
10. Boiler-room containing 2 boilers and 2 hot-water heaters, storage tanks, &c.
11. Pump-room containing 2 pressure pumps, sump, &c.
12. Space for switch-board and fuse-boxes.
13. Space for gas meters.
14. Space to receive tradesmen's deliveries.
15. Incinerator.
16. Ash flue from fireplaces.

In addition there may be refrigerating plant, room for valet service and staff lockers. The laundry compartments are about 7 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft. each, and the storage compartments about 60 ft., with wire mesh partitions between

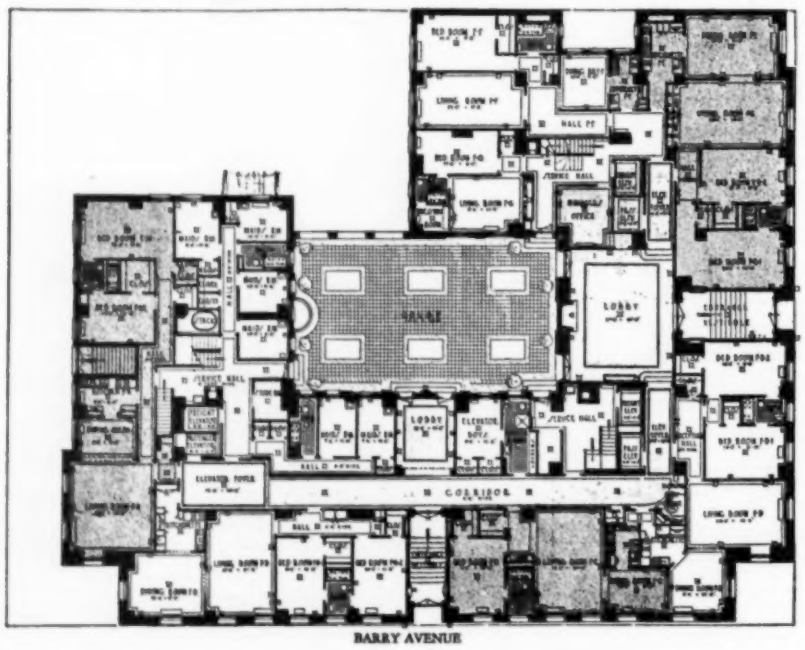


FIG. 33.—FIRST-FLOOR PLAN OF APARTMENT HOUSE, CHICAGO.

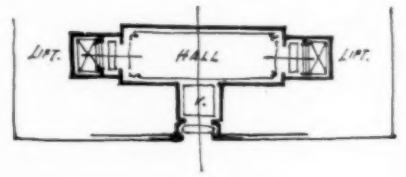


FIG. 35.

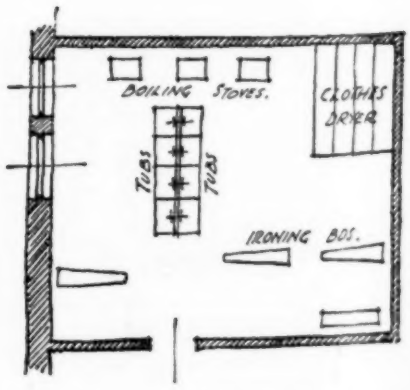


FIG. 36.—PLAN OF COMMON LAUNDRY.

and doors with locks. Except for the janitor's flat, if any, and perhaps the laundry, no daylight is considered necessary in the cellar.

See Fig. 34 for example of cellar plan. Fig. 37 shows an incinerator. Figs. 36 and 38 show plan of laundry and equipment.

TRIUMPHAL ARCHES OF THE ROMANS

In a recent lecture at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, Sir Banister Fletcher, V.-P. R.I.B.A., described the triumphal arches of the Romans as the outcome of Roman love of pomp and ostentation, and a desire to impress conquered peoples with the military power of the Empire. Thus amphitheatres, for amusement, thermæ for luxury, and triumphal arches for show, depicted the various sides of human weakness which were catered for by those in power. These arches were erected in various parts of the home country, and in conquered provinces, to celebrate the opening of a new road or seaport. They reproduced in a permanent form in marble or stone the arches, garlanded in evergreens, under which victorious generals passed in their quadrigas into a captured town, and sculptured panels displayed the details of the processions along the Via Sacra at Rome, when returning victors went up to offer sacrificial thanksgiving in the Temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline Hill. The Arch of Titus recorded the capture of Jerusalem, and the bas-reliefs set forth the seizure of the golden candlestick and the table of shew-bread from the Holy of Holies in the Temple, which were carried in triumph to Rome. Thus were the shrines of the ancient world violated by invading armies. The triumphs of peace were recorded in such arches as that at Beneventum, which was a story in marble of the home and foreign policy of the Emperor Trajan. Pillars of victory which recorded the triumphs of victorious generals were yet another class of monument erected by the Romans, while rostral columns commemorated naval victories—all adding to the embellishment of Rome in its grandeur, and other Roman cities.

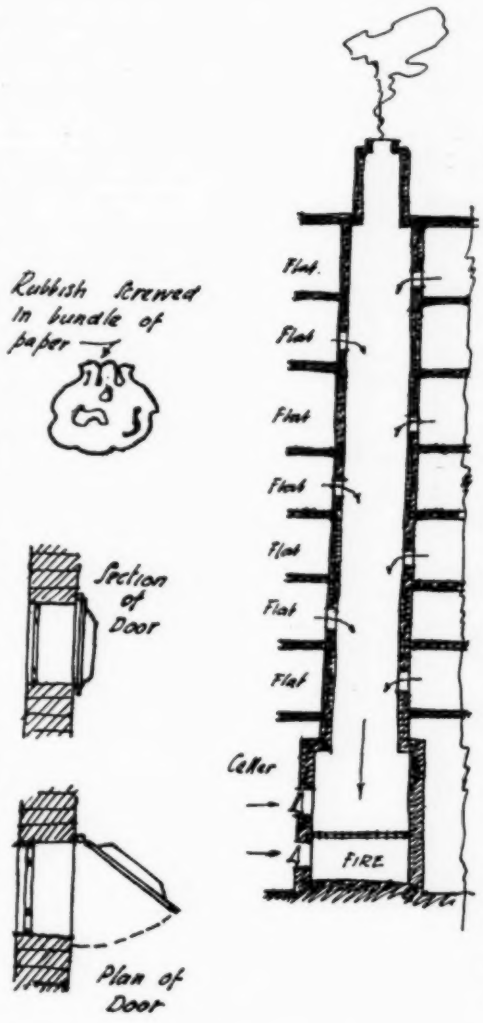


FIG. 37.—PRINCIPLE OF INCINERATOR.

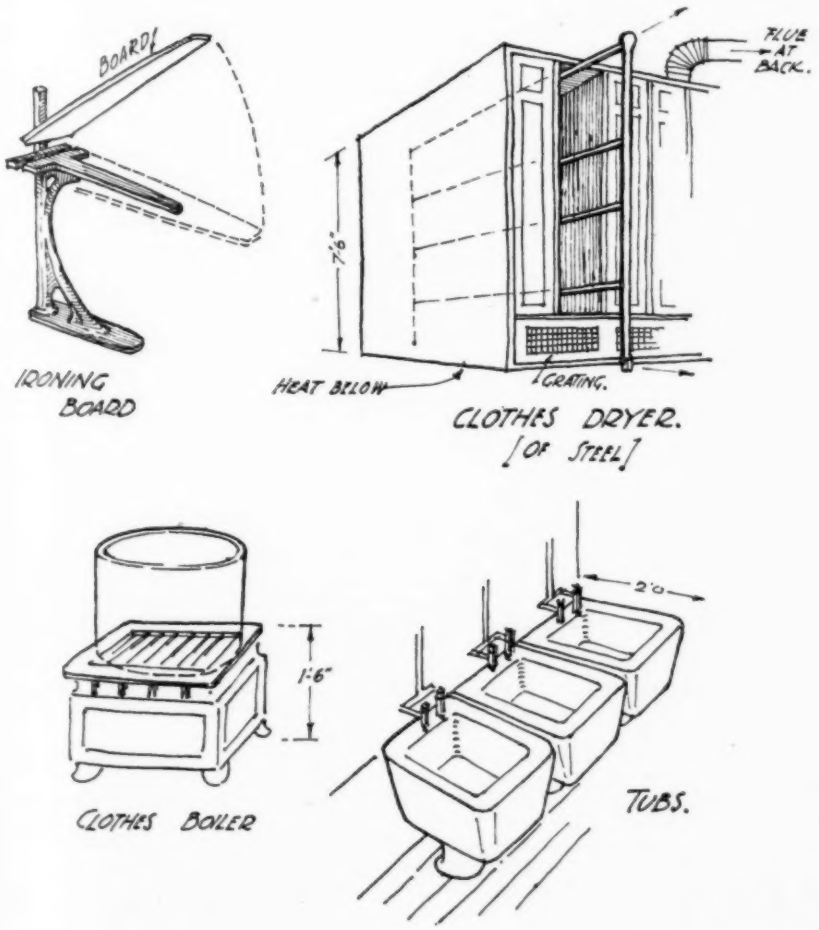


FIG. 38.—DETAILS OF LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

WITH reference to the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, which comes into operation on July 1 next, the Ministry of Health has issued a Circular (No. 759), obtainable at H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net, to the county councils and sanitary authorities, in which attention is drawn "to the following matters in connection with the administration of the law with regard to smoke abatement.

"(1) *General Administration.*—The new Act will give local authorities useful additional powers; but results must depend primarily upon good administration, and this is a matter which rests in the hands of the local authorities. By careful administration and close co-operation it is clear that much more can be done to reduce the emission of smoke. In this connection, it will be of advantage if the officials responsible for the abatement of smoke nuisances are specially qualified, and the Minister is glad to know that an increasing number of officers are taking advantage of special courses of training.

"(2) *Regional Committees.*—Some regional committees have recently been appointed to consider the smoke problem in their districts, and have rendered useful service. It appears to the Minister that there are advantages to be gained from the appointment of such a Committee, with either advisory or executive functions as may seem fit, in every area where there is a smoke problem common to a number of local authorities.

"(3) *Standards.*—The provisions in the Act in this matter should prove of much administrative service. They put on a legal basis a practice which has already been adopted by a number of local authorities. The Minister is advised that at present it is not practicable to apply standards to any but black smoke, and the kind of by-law which it will be possible to make under the section will provide that there shall be a presumption of a nuisance if, for instance, black smoke is emitted for two minutes in the aggregate within any continuous period of thirty minutes. This is a standard which is already applied in some cases. It may not be considered practicable in every district to apply so strict a standard at once, but it appears to the Minister that, in the absence of special circumstances, it should be the aim gradually to reach this standard. The Minister is of opinion that by-laws under this section should be made in every considerable industrial district.

"(4) *Exemption.*—The exemption which is already given to certain industrial processes by the Public Health Act, 1875, is extended by the new Act to certain additional metal processes. Power is also given by Provisional Order to extend the exemption to other industrial processes.

"(5) *Private Dwelling-houses.*—The Government did not consider it right at the present time to propose legislation as to the emission of smoke from private dwelling-houses. As regards new houses, much is now being done by local authorities and private builders to instal such methods of heating and cooking as will reduce the emission of smoke, and it is desirable that this process should be encouraged.

"(6) *Alkali Act.*—Since the Alkali, &c., Works Regulation Act was passed in 1906, consolidating and amending earlier enactments, there have been a number of new processes which on present evidence should probably be brought within the operation of the Act. It is the intention of the Minister to consider what extensions should be made, but full opportunity will be given to all interests to put forward their views before any Order is made under the Act."

The new Act enables proceedings to be taken in respect of "smoke which is not black; extension of 'smoke' to include soot, ash, grit, and gritty particles; increase of penalties; power to make by-laws prescribing standards as to the emission of smoke; and also with regard to cooking and heating arrangements in new buildings other than private dwelling-houses."

ORGANISATION AND COST OF THE BUILDING INDUSTRY IN THE U.S.A.

The President, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, presided at last Monday evening's meeting of the R.I.B.A., when a paper by Mr. Harvey Wiley Corbett on this subject was read, in Mr. Corbett's unavoidable absence, by Mr. T. S. Tait, F.R.I.B.A. After some introductory remarks, the writer said on his visit to London last summer his only business excuse was an inquiry into the rather problematical extensions to Bush House. At that time he went rather carefully into the matter of costs for that particular type of commercial building. Mr. T. S. Nunn, of Messrs. Burr, Son & Nunn, who handled the quantities and directed the London office during the construction of Bush House, rendered him a great service by providing him with a complete list of labour costs figured on an hourly basis, and material costs figured on a unit price basis. Then, upon his (the speaker's) return to New York, Messrs. Hegeman & Harris, contractors for the "Chicago Tribune" building and many other notable works in America, very kindly checked this list with their own lists, and supplied the figures for identical items in New York. In this manner he secured a complete tabulation of building production costs in the two cities—a practical list, not a supposititious one based on theory or guesswork. An analysis of these tables yielded some surprising results. At first glance the first list, relating to materials, appeared to show a slightly higher cost average in New York. Brick and sand, for instance, were observed to be about the same; wood was much more costly in London; but, on the other hand, limestone, similar to Bath, was more expensive in New York. The second list, however, showing the cost of labour per working hour, revealed an enormous difference. We found that labour in New York was paid at least four to five times as much per hour as in London, four being a conservative estimate. For instance, a bricklayer in London received 1s. 9½d., and in New York 7s. 3d. A compressor driver got 1s. 5½d. in London, 8s. in New York. An iron worker 1s. 5½d. in London, and 7s. 3d. in New York; a plasterer 1s. 9½d. in London, and as much as 10s. in New York.

With these figures in mind, they might well imagine his astonishment when he read further on in Mr. Nunn's report that the cost per foot cube of finished building (commercial buildings) was actually no more in New York than in London. Mr. Nunn wrote:

"While to-day's prices per foot cube for various buildings in London are approximately considerably less than they were in the boom years immediately following the war, they still show an increase of probably 120 per cent. over pre-war costs. A large modern office building of a substantial and efficient but plain description cannot be built for a figure less than 2s. 1d. per foot cube. Examples are numerous at from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 9d. The larger and more ornate buildings for shipping companies, statutory authorities and other big concerns vary from 3s. 3d. to 5s. per foot cube, according to the nature of the work, the character of the external elevation treatment and the amount of decorative finish desired in the principal portions internally." If he (the writer) were asked to give foot cube figures for these classes of buildings in New York, they would be practically the same in each case. His task was, therefore, to explain how, with labour over four times as costly, they could build at the same final price for the finished structure.

There were four factors which went to make up the actual cost of a building. He said "actual cost" advisedly, because capital cost involved land values, fees, commissions on furnishing the necessary finances, taxes and interest during construction, and many other things. If they confined their discussion to this actual cost, he believed they would not only have a fair basis of comparison between London and New York, but a relatively accurate basis of comparison for the whole of the British Isles and the whole of the United States. And what was more, he thought the same comparison would apply to other building fields—residential, industrial, educational, governmental and religious—as well as to commercial construction.

These four factors of actual cost were:—

1. Architects' and engineers' services.
2. Contractor's organisation costs.
3. Material.
4. Labour to put the material in place.

The first item, architects' and engineers' services, was to all intents and purposes the same for New York and London, namely, 6 per cent. of the cost of the building. The second item, contractor's organisation costs, we might also assume to be about the same. Although in America they might have larger contracting organisations with greater overhead expenses, the volume of work done was proportionately greater, and hence the overhead charge against each individual job was proportionately less. It was more difficult to determine whether the third item, material, became a natural increased cost in the completed building or not. The unit price cost was greater in New York than in London, but it would be readily understood that that would depend on the type of building, for in some the biggest item might be brick, in others stone, and in others steel. Wood in New York was much cheaper than in London, and while no wood remained in most of their finished buildings, it was very extensively used in the process of construction. If this temporary wood could be ripped out and thrown away when it had served its purpose, as with them, it was easily seen that labour was saved over the case where it was necessary for economy's sake to salvage each piece and preserve it for future use. However, he believed they were safe in assuming, all things considered, that material costs were about the same in the two cities.

Hence three out of four factors in the actual cost of building were seen to be about the same in London and New York. It therefore followed that the fourth, labour, must account for the great discrepancy which appeared to exist between the cost of production and the final cost. They found New York paying four times as much as London for labour, and yet the finished fireproof building, on a foot cube basis, remained practically the same. One of two things must happen. Either in England a great deal more material was put in to produce a given foot cube, or American labour put in a great deal more material per working hour; either England built more substantially than necessary, or America erected buildings that were flimsy and insecure; either English organisation did not provide the facilities for its labour to work efficiently, or American organisation gave the workman every chance to work at maximum speed. He had watched British labourers at work, and he would hesitate to say that, when supplied with every opportunity for efficient effort, they were any less rapid than American labourers. In fact, operatives from the British Isles were among the best of all nationalities from which the New York building trades drew their labouring staffs.

With regard to the quantity of material which went into the building to produce a given foot cube, there was no doubt in his mind that London practice was to build more substantially—heavier foundations, thicker walls, larger floor loads and stronger steel. This alone would explain part of the discrepancy, but not all. American builders estimated labour at 60 per cent. of the building cost, material at 40 per cent. In England this proportion must be more than reversed, labour being more nearly 30 per cent. of the building cost and material 70 per cent. Therefore an increase in the quantity of material per foot cube would, of course, affect final building cost in England more than would an increase in labour wages. But in spite of this he still felt that a careful analysis must be made, first of the physical set-up of American buildings as compared with English, and second, of the organisation of the building industry in the two countries.

As far as physical set-up was concerned, the American problem was much simpler than the English. Their building plots were nearly all rectangular, due to the "grid-iron" plan of their city streets. In England they were irregular, with all sorts of angles, curves and notches. Æsthetically such a lay-out was undoubtedly finer, but practically theirs was cheaper. It meant that they could use standard-sized steel forms which were easier to assemble than irregular ones. They cost less because they could be manufactured in quantity, and they were easier for the labourers to put in place. Already they found that from a physical point of view they saved money from the very plan of their cities. The average life of a commercial building in New York City was said to be twenty years. And although he would hesitate to say that any reputable architects or builders—or even the disreputable ones—designed their buildings with one eye on the calendar for 1947, the semi-temporary nature of their construction was bound to influence them to some extent. Or, rather, he should say it influenced the owner. The architect naturally wanted a monument to his talents, whereas the owner looked to his bank account and balance. They were therefore inclined to build rather sparely without sacrificing efficiency and strength, while English architects tended to give posterity a fighting chance to admire their handiwork.

There were other things which made English material cost higher than American. English earth and clay required spread footings in the foundation, whereas, in New York at least, they had to deal chiefly with rock, and although rock might be more costly to excavate, it required less in the way of substructure. Furthermore, he had noticed that in London they built a limited number of stories on foundations that were strong enough for many more. But the chief physical saving in America resulted from the great size of their building operations. On those huge structures, most of which were concentrated in a rather limited area, they were enabled to install systems which would be impossible in a series of small operations scattered at widely separated points. The new Greybar Building in New York, for instance, contained 22 million cubic feet and yet was built in a year and one month. It had 31 acres of carpet area, but covered only 68,000 square feet of plot, for it was 31 stories high. This building was designed by the architectural firm of Sloan & Robinson, and was built by the Todd, Robinson, Todd Engineering Corporation, who also built the Cunard Building in New York. They had given him a Progress Chart which showed the care with which every element was scheduled to arrive and to be put in place during construction. Such charts were made before any sub-contract was let, and they were adhered to in the course of the work to the very day and hour.

The increasing tendency in America was for owners to assemble larger and larger plottage whereon to put up larger and taller buildings. This had nothing to do with what other nations

were inclined to call megalomania, but was simply necessary in order to get proper return in rentals where taxes were so high. The necessity for large plottage became still greater when zoning laws were put into effect in 1916. The operation of these laws was to restrict the height of buildings according to the width of the streets they flanked, the permitted height varying according to the district or zone in which the building was located. The height limit referred, however, only to the straight vertical height, "step-backs" being allowed above so that the building thereafter receded at a pre-determined angle, with the additional permit of a tower to any height over quarter of the lot area. Now it was obvious that the larger the plot was, the taller the building could be made and the higher the tower, and, as he had said, height was necessary to get an adequate return.

With these huge structures, a construction company in New York might do only four or five jobs in a year, and yet have a total annual volume of business amounting to six million pounds. To do six million pounds' worth of business in London, a contractor would have to spread himself over fifty, perhaps a hundred jobs scattered all over the city, with a consequently increased overhead, and terrific confusion. This brought him to the crux of the whole situation, the question of building organisation. They probably heard over-zealous Americans rhapsodise about American efficiency and American business organisation until they were sick and tired of it. But the fact remained, they had it, and if they had not, costs would be prohibitive in the building world. When labour was 60 per cent. of final cost, delays mounted up in money with terrifying rapidity. So their big construction organisations had highly paid men whose sole business was to prevent delays. These men did nothing but make weekly and even bi-weekly inspections of the material during the process of its manufacture. The material must be finished on time, routed on schedule, and delivered at exactly the psychological moment —no sooner, lest it cluttered the streets and otherwise impeded progress; and no later, lest their millionaire bricklayers and steam-fitters piled up wages without doing any work in return. The delivery of material to points on Manhattan Island was in itself a task of extraordinary complication, for much of it must change transport—rail, barge, and motor truck—several times before it reached its destination. The whole progress of the building was scheduled with the same exactitude. When a labour gang was finished with a certain part of a building, it was thrown to another part where the material was waiting for it, or to another building—all on schedule to the very hour and minute. Since most contracts in New York were accepted with heavy penalties for every day of delay in completion, the contractor must know pretty accurately just what the entire time schedule would be before the work was even begun.

The psychological aspect of their labour situation was another highly important and oftimes amusing matter. The labourer in their building trades received almost fabulous wages. Bricklayers got $14 to $16 per day; steel workers, $16; plasterers as high as $20. Their pay was three and four times the amount made by the so-called "white-collar" man. By working overtime the labourer could make in a day as much as a stenographer or a clerk could make in a week. Their universities were turning out thousands of trained men who went into banks and bond houses, law offices and mercantile firms, and for several years earned considerably less than the man who had mastered a mechanical trade.

Now the psychological effect of this seemingly topsy-turvy condition was extremely interesting. It had given labour the dignity that must always go with financial independence. In England, the labourer was constantly aware of class distinctions. He took his orders without dispute, and dared not talk back to the boss. In America, he felt a certain sense of equality with his boss, or at least with his immediate overseer. If he did not like the way he was treated, he said so, and if he continued to be dissatisfied, he quitted, always sure of finding another job. Of course, that made it difficult at times for the boss, but there was another side to the medal. The American labourer felt himself at liberty to make suggestions, which the labourer in England would never dare make. If he found some shorter, more efficacious way of doing things, he spoke up, and if his superintendent was intelligent and the suggestion good, it was adopted. It gave him, in other words, incentive. Many of the highly paid executives in building concerns in America had come up from the ranks in that way.

A great deal was being done to make American labourers do good and rapid work—perhaps too much. Recently a labourer working on one of the new Columbia University buildings was called before a large meeting in the auditorium and awarded a certificate of craftsmanship. Dr. Butler, president of the University, was there, together with officials of the Building Congress, architects and engineers. There were speeches of congratulation, and he was given a gold button to wear in his coat lapel. This did not mean that he received extra pay, or even a bonus, but it meant that he would never want for regular work. When he applied for a job, he simply had to show the gold button and he would be taken on without further question. But the final effect that high wages had on the labourer was that it drew a higher class of men. They were more intelligent and efficient. Whether the present scale of wages was right and proper, or whether it was due to come a cropper some day, he was not prepared to say. But the fact remained that the unions had never from the beginning permitted a decrease in wages. And there still seemed to be plenty of work to be done.

To sum up, he thought they had found the reason why, with producing costs greater, the actual cost of the finished building in New York was practically the same as in London. There was, first, the physical set-up of the buildings themselves—standard rectangular forms, less material per foot cube, and less ponderous foundations. On the physical side they had also seen that the enormous size of American buildings made for concentration of effort, and permitted more efficient systems of handling material and labour to be installed. From the point of view of organisation, they had observed that the very cost of labour had compelled them to devise ways and means whereby no labouring time was wasted. And, finally, they had found that the labourer himself was more satisfied with his lot, and hence was enabled to work more contentedly and more efficiently, and that he had greater incentive to better his position in the world.

Mr. Wm. H. Nicholls, F.I.O.B., proposing a vote of thanks, said Mr. Corbett had estimated labour at 60 per cent. and material as 40 per cent. of building cost in the United States, and as 30 per cent. and 70 per cent. respectively in this country. He suggested that 40 per cent. for labour and 60 per cent. for materials in England would be a more accurate estimate. The speaker then showed how, on Mr. Corbett's figures, a given job would take 192,000 hours to accomplish in New York and 480,000 hours in London. This was a challenge that should not be let pass. In his view Mr. Corbett was really comparing the incomparable, because the factors were so entirely different. The speaker then related how an American engineer came over to this country to "show us how to build." The architect wanted to alter something while the work was in progress, with the result that the American system was thrown out of gear. It was a question whether architecture should be allowed to become merely a pawn in the capitalist's game. He did not know whether we wanted to see that, or whether the English operative would allow it to happen. In one respect American architects set us an example; whereas we were prone to fill our spaces with detail rather than with the essence of proportion, in American buildings we would find just one fine piece of detail set in a wall space. In the case of an English job, with an awkward site, a lot of special detail and other complications, the bill was bound to be heavy and the labour slow and costly. To show that the English operative was capable of a big output if properly encouraged, the speaker instanced the case of six men working on a certain housing scheme, each earning £10 per week and laying their two thousand bricks a day. Labour should be the first charge upon industry and not a subsidiary one. It might be that contractors had something to learn from America, or it might be that the operatives had yet to learn that greater output meant greater demand. But he felt that we should try to find some means of comparing like with like—of testing whether our American friends really were able to carry out building work more efficiently and cheaply than ourselves.

Mr. R. Coppock, General Secretary, National Federation of Building Trades' Operatives, seconding the vote of thanks, said the implication of Mr. Corbett's paper was that English building trade operatives were very indolent, but in his (the speaker's) experience they did as much work as they were paid for. Was it true, "the greater the output the greater the demand"—that the quicker you built a Liverpool Cathedral or a Regent-street, the quicker you would have similar new jobs to start upon? Building might now be flourishing, but what was going to happen in 1928? That was the kind of problem that engaged his earnest consideration. Friends of his had worked in America and had come back and told him that they worked no harder or faster there than here. In America the first consideration was the supervision of the supply of materials, whereas in this country the first consideration seemed to be to watch the man do the work. Here we did not seem to be able to get away from old methods. A man still had to "reach down two feet and up ten." The speaker suggested that much good might come from a more intimate association between the architect, the contractor, and the workman. They could reduce costs by improved methods. If we considered wages on the American plan we could get all the output we wanted in this country. Turning to the question of standardisation, the speaker mentioned examples of steel and concrete houses which, he said, meant death, æsthetically. One did not want to see that kind of standardisation multiplied in this country. There was more soul, he believed, among the building trade employers of this country than there was in America, and greater ideals.

Mr. J. B. Stevenson said that in New York there was much more co-operation between the architect and the builder, and the builder and his labour than there was in this country. The English operative was quite as good as the American, but the latter was very much more practised at one type of job. Here a man would be working on one type of job one day and quite a different one the next, and he really had not the same chance as the American operative.

Mr. Howard Robertson said American buildings, though built for a comparatively brief term of years, were not really shoddy; they were quite well done. They were certainly of a more temporary nature than English buildings; of lighter construction and with thinner walls. In England we had not arrived at finality of equipment. Everything was done to give the American workman facilities for a very high output. Wages were high, but living was high as well. The American operative was well off in work, but when out of work his savings were very soon exhausted. Standardisation of such elements as metal sash windows, doors, "trim," and so on, contributed to cheapness in American commercial buildings. It was good, sensible stuff—well proportioned and carefully studied in the design of the unit. In domestic work they did not find much standardisation, and consequently the cost was higher.

Mr. Hastwell Grayson said that the penalty system in America no doubt led to so much organisation. Mr. Robertson had told him many interesting things in that respect; for instance, that the tubes for electric wires and heating pipes were put in with the steelwork.

The President said it was individuality that still kept old England what it was.

Mr. T. S. Tait briefly replied.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Architectural Registration.

Sir,—With the question of Registration again looming large on the professional horizon, it is important that bodies such as the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants should express publicly at the earliest possible moment the views of its members on so important a subject. My Association approves the principle of Registration, always providing that the scheme proposed will apply equally to all persons engaged in the profession, without regard to membership of this or that organisation or society. So far as can be judged at this early stage the Bill sponsored by the R.I.B.A. can be described as fulfilling this condition. My Association has therefore decided to give general support to the scheme. Nevertheless, there are several points of special importance to salaried architects (who comprise the greater section of the profession), which it desires to see incorporated in the Bill, and which it is of opinion will have to be adopted before this section can be said to have reaped the full advantages which it is generally hoped Registration will bring.

Although comprising the majority of those in the profession, salaried architects are the least powerful and the poorest paid. It is they who feel the worst effects of overcrowding, intermittent employment, and of the present casual and inefficient system of entrance to the profession. Their subordinate position (they are occasionally referred to as "ghosts") is a perpetual stumbling-block to their ever becoming sufficiently well known in the profession to secure adequate representation on the councils and committees of architectural societies. Thus most of the protective measures, including registration, adopted by these bodies are framed without adequate regard to, or reliable advice on, the special circumstances of the salaried architects' employment and position.

As the only organised body recognised as representing solely the salaried architects, and with the object, therefore, of informing the profession of their wishes regarding this particular scheme, the A.A.S.T.A. has put forward to the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee the following proposals and amendments, all of which may be described as constructive, and in the opinion of my Council, calculated to strengthen the Bill in so far as the special case of salaried architects is concerned :—

(i) Since the expression "architectural assistant" is too vague, and is capable of bearing several interpretations, a definite interpretation would appear to be necessary in Clause 2 (*e.g.*, that the expression "architectural assistant" means any assistant architect, architectural draughtsman, student, pupil, or apprentice, or any other person engaged on architectural work).

This amendment has been largely met by the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee, and Clause 5 (B) of the Bill has been amended to include a definition of the "five years'" qualification, which period may now include any term of pupilage with an architect, or in a recognised school of architecture. (My Council has been assured that the term "architectural assistant" will include any *bona-fide* architectural assistant, no matter by whom employed, or how graded by his employer.) In view of the many cases known to the Association where injustice might easily be done, my Council has considered it desirable still to press for a definition somewhat on the lines of the assurance received, which would be less vague than the simple expression "architectural assistant."

(ii) In order that future entrants to the profession shall be known, and opportunity afforded for the adequate supervision of their training, a Register of Students should be a provision in the Bill; such students or pupils to be registered at the commencement of their studies.

In view of the decidedly vague knowledge possessed by the profession of the number which enters its ranks year by year, and the consequent lack of any definite and regular system of training, my Council is still pressing for the provision of a Register of Students within the Bill. The information and statistics which would be available from such a Register would in turn enable the profession to provide adequate facilities for the training of all entrants, and so give them a fairer and more equal chance of becoming efficient architects, of obtaining their professional diploma, and of passing any test set for Registration than is ever possible under the present loose and inefficient system. The Registration Committee is still considering this amendment.

(iii) In Clause 5 (B) it is provided that architectural assistants for a period of "five years immediately prior to" the date of the passing of this Act shall be registered. It is felt that in fairness to all architectural assistants the words "immediately" and "is so at the date of the passing of this Act" should be deleted, the paragraph reading as follows :—

(B) was a *bona-fide* architectural assistant for a period of five years prior to the date of the passing of this Act.

My Council, in submitting this amendment, was desirous of protecting the interests of two groups. First, the salaried architect who at the time of the passing of the Act might be unemployed. Second, the *bona-fide* assistant who, through lack of work within the five years prior to the passing of the Act, may have been unemployed or have accepted a temporary post outside the profession and so failed to qualify. As a result of my Council's representations, Clause 5 (B) has been amended by the Registration Committee to include all such *bona-fide* architectural assistants otherwise eligible on the Register. There is nothing now in the clause to indicate that the applicant must necessarily be in some employment at the date of his application.

(iv) That in view of the large proportion of assistants who will be registered, and who for several already well-known reasons will be unrepresented on the Council or Committee administering the Act, it is suggested that (*a*) at least two official representatives of the A.A.S.T.A. be nominated to the R.I.B.A. Council instead of one as at present, and (*b*) the Council should appoint at least one of these to any smaller Committee set up to administer the Act.

(This principle was adopted by the R.I.B.A. Council when it set up the Unification and Registration Committee and Sub-Committee respectively in 1920 and 1921.)

It will be observed that many of the amendments put forward by my Council have been adopted by the Registration Committee.

Thus it will be apparent to all salaried architects that constant watchfulness and preparedness alone will provide them with adequate safeguards under Registration. My Council would therefore earnestly appeal to all to give the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants their whole-hearted support now, in its endeavours to protect and advance their professional status, interests, and privileges.

John Mitchell,
General Secretary.

Sir,—An important point which appears to have escaped the notice of your correspondents on the subject of the Architects' Registration Bill is that of the position of the professional bodies outside the architectural profession referred to in Section 20 of the Bill, the Schedule to which comprises :—

The Institution of Civil Engineers.
The Surveyors' Institution.
The Institution of Structural Engineers.
The Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.
The Auctioneers and Estate Agents' Institute.

Members of these bodies are *ipso facto* exempted from all provisions of the Bill (except that they may not style themselves "architects"), and are, therefore, *not* subject to registration, but are nevertheless able to practise as architects, *give architects' certificates*, and generally engage in the profession of architecture, although they in many cases possess no qualifications or experience in this profession.

It would be interesting to learn on what logical grounds it is proposed to exempt members of these outside professional bodies from registration, and yet to empower them to give "architects'" certificates and charge for professional services, and at the same time to compel members of purely architectural organisations, many of whom have been in practice as architects for a lifetime, but who do not subscribe to the R.I.B.A., to submit to enquiry by the R.I.B.A. as to their suitability to carry on their profession.

H. B. Whitefield,
General Secretary,
Faculty of Architects and Surveyors.

Architectural Competitions and Young Architects.

Sir,—The apathy which is supposed to exist amongst assistants and students of the present day perhaps accounts for the absence of any response in your columns to the question of limiting competitors to architects in practice raised by your correspondent "N.D." some few weeks ago. There is no doubt that competitions open to all have provided the chance necessary to enable a young and clever architect without capital or influence to build up a practice for himself.

As the purpose of competitions is surely to discover a genius, it seems to follow that any limiting restrictions are wrong in principle and likely to produce a result the reverse to that expected by the promoters. On the other hand, it might be admitted from a financial point of view that there is a risk in entrusting important work to a young architect who is obviously without experience, but it is questionable whether the possession of a building of exceptional architectural merit should not more than compensate for this. In the interest of architecture, when professional advisers are appointed, should it not be their duty to refuse to allow the restricting condition?

Dec.

Charing Cross Bridge.

Sir,—It would seem from the bird's-eye view of the proposed new roadway over the Thames at Charing Cross, published in a daily paper, that the suggestion made in *The Builder* of February 7 that the entrance to the new road should commence from Charing Cross Bridge instead of further down the Strand, has been adopted by the Royal Commission on London Cross-River Traffic, but the proposed bridge over the Strand is retained. This is regrettable, as from a glance at the map of London it will be at once seen that cars from the City instead of going by the Strand will have to follow a roundabout way to get to Waterloo Station by the new road.

There is really no need for this bridge over the Strand, as the incline from that point to above the railway lines is very slight, and this should be further and carefully considered.

Fredk. Nesbitt Kemp.

[Further letters are given on pages 375, 376; others are postponed for want of space.]

British Empire Academy.

A meeting of the British Empire Academy (United Arts Society) was held recently under the presidency of Lord Howard de Walden. The main object of the academy is to provide exhibition space, galleries, theatre, and concert hall, large enough to enable modern composers, musicians, and dramatists to display their works; and "to provide a central Home of the Arts in the capital of the Empire, where all known and latent talent of Great Britain and the Dominions can be displayed and maintained before the whole world." A site has been offered in Westminster, on the north side of the Thames, near Lambeth Bridge, and plans have been prepared for temporary exhibition galleries, with stage, club, and reception rooms.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BLACKPOOL

The full awards in this competition are given on page 352. The following particulars of the winning design are extracted from the report of the successful architects, Messrs. Gibson & Gordon:—The scheme has been prepared with a view to the erection of an up-to-date hospital, the layout and design of which are independent of the portion of the existing buildings now incorporated in the scheme. Careful consideration has also been given to the method to be adopted in erecting the new buildings and at the same time carrying on the work of the hospital. The whole of the new ward blocks, out-patients' department, nurses' home, operating theatre, boiler-house and mortuary would be first erected without interfering with the present hospital, and a temporary kitchen and servants' quarters and administration offices would be provided in a suitable position during the period the new kitchen and administration offices, &c., are being erected, when the existing wards are vacated and patients transferred to new words, &c. This method of erecting the hospital in two sections would not only be economical, but would preserve the continuity of the work of the hospital with the least disturbance of efficiency. With the exception of the retention of the major portion of the existing hospital block and adapting same for administration offices, electrical department, kitchen and servants' quarters, &c., the architects have not considered it desirable or economical to retain any of the other buildings existing on the site as these are not suitable for modern hospital requirements.

Provision for future extension is indicated on the plans, and provides for a new ward block for 64 beds at the east end of the main connecting corridor and also a possible future extension by building over the maternity, observation, operating and paying patients' blocks, which are now only one story buildings, but would be built of sufficient strength to permit of an additional story in all cases.

Materials Suggested to be Used.—The foundations to be of Portland cement concrete. The walls generally to be of sound, hard, well-burnt, approved bricks, built in English bond in lime mortar. The walls generally will be faced with approved local red bricks with different coloured brick dressings, and those portions so shown will have dressings, mouldings, &c., of stone. All floors in the new buildings would be of fireproof construction with steel joists and reinforced concrete. The sloping roofs would be covered with slates and the flat roofs with asphalt laid to falls on concrete All joiners' and carpenters' work would be of best selected red and yellow deal, and all joiners' details would be flat and dustproof wherever possible and following the best hospital practice. The doors to wards would be of hardwood stained and polished and finished flush both sides. The windows to all hospital buildings would be steel casements fixed in wood frames the top hung to open in with quadrants and cheeks, the lower portion of the "Austral" type, so that ventilation is obtained without being directly open. The windows to boiler-house would be steel casements built into brickwork with portions to open. Windows to nurses' home and administration buildings would be deal hung sashes and frames.

The floors to the wards generally would be composition jointless floors laid on screeding on concrete sub-floors, and having quarter-round skirting 3 in. radius turned up against walls. The floors to other rooms generally would be 1¼ in. deal batten floors laid on fir battens nailed to top of concrete sub-floors. The floors to all internal corridors, bath-rooms and lavatories would be mosaic floors, having all skirtings rounded off and turned 6 in. up against walls, and all bath-rooms and lavatories would have channels formed in mosaic over which baths and basins would discharge. The floor of main connecting corridor between ward blocks would be finished in seyssel asphalt laid to fall to gutter at sides. The floors to kitchen, scullery, stores and larders would be mosaic.

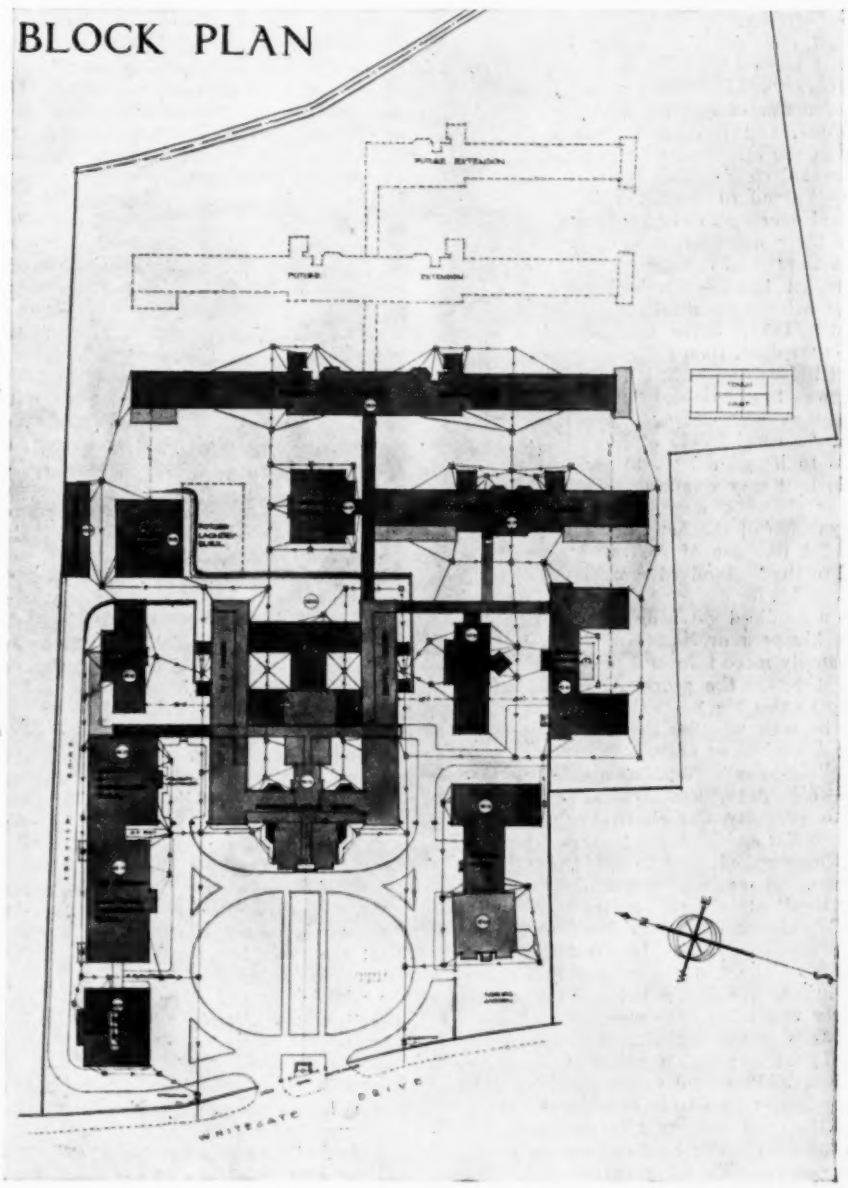
The walls generally would be finished in hydralime plaster and painted, except where heating coils are used, and these would be treated with special plaster. The walls of all bath-rooms, sanitary blocks and lavatories would be finished with "Terrazzo" dado, 6 ft. high, having all corners and angles rounded off to 3 in. radius. The walls to all corridors in ward blocks would have similar dado 4 ft. 6 in. high, and all other corridor walls to have dado 4 ft. 6 in. high in Keen's cement. The walls of main corridor between ward block to be finished fair face with flush pointing in cement. The walls of boiler-house block and laundry would be finished fair faced and distempered.

Heating.—The buildings would be heated throughout on the "panel" invisible system, the heat being radiated into the wards from the ceilings and in other rooms through the ceilings on walls. The heating mains carried from boiler-house through subways to subsidiary mains and would be controlled by valves into different sections.

Registration of Architects.

Mr. E. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A., has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the *Times*:—"Communications from two quarters have appeared in your columns, having reference to the Bill for the registration of architects, which is being promoted by the Royal Institute and is now before Parliament. The nature of these communications indicates that some misapprehension exists as to the scope and effect of the Bill. Following a useful precedent which has recently been established in matters of legislation, a draft Bill was circulated some time ago for the purpose of eliciting the views of associations and other institutions interested in the matter. I am happy to say that, with few exceptions, the Bill is receiving general support. On some details of procedure and machinery, certain helpful suggestions have been made. These have received the careful consideration of the promoters of the Bill, and amendments meeting most of the points raised have been embodied in the Bill, which, it is expected, will shortly be in print. It may be that certain other qualifications of a non-vital character will be asked for on the passage of the Bill through Parliament, and to all such requests careful and courteous consideration will be given.

The one object which the Institute has before it is to raise the standard of architectural education and the qualifications of the practising architect, and with that the public appreciation of good architecture. Only in this way can there be prevented that vulgarisation of town and country to which the attention of civic societies and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England is being so earnestly directed."



Second Premiated Design. By Messrs. Alfred Saxon Snell & Phillips.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

THE FACULTY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

Rent Restriction Acts.

Mr. A. E. Sockett, barrister-at-law, senior lecturer to this Faculty, delivered an interesting lecture on the Rent Restriction Acts at Exeter and Bristol on Thursday and Friday, February 17 and 18. At the outset, the lecturer said the existing statutes governing the subject must be known by name, and it should be remembered that the lecture was to be confined to the rent restriction and ejectment portions of the Acts, and would not touch upon mortgages.

Existing Statutes.—There were five statutes in force, namely (1) the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, known as the principal Act; (2) the Rent Restrictions (Notices of Increase) Act, 1923; (3) the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restriction Act, 1923; (4) the Prevention of Eviction Act, 1924; and (5) the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions Continuation) Act, 1925. The last-mentioned Act merely prolonged the operation of the other Acts. The Rent Restriction (Notices of Increase) Act, 1923, was only passed to amend the principal Act on an isolated point. Previous to the amendment referred to, the landlord could not get any permitted increase of rent unless he had first terminated the tenancy by a notice to quit; it was not then sufficient, said the lecturer, merely to serve the tenant with a notice of increase of rent. Now, however, the statutory notice of increase of rent was sufficient, and need not be accompanied by a notice to quit. Great care should be taken to use the statutory form of notice of increase under the 1920 and 1923 Acts, and it must be one week's clear notice in the case of an increase of rates, and four weeks' clear notice in other cases. The words "standard rent," said the lecturer, over and over again occurred in the Acts, and unless their meaning was understood it was useless to proceed further

Standard Rent.—Standard rent meant the rent at which the dwelling-house was let on August 3, 1914. If the dwelling-house was not let on that date, then the rent at which it was last let before August 3, 1914. If the dwelling-house was first let after August 3, 1914, then the rent at which it was first let. In other words, the crucial date of August 3, 1914, had always to be gone back to for reference, and only in that way was it possible to understand whether property was or was not subject to the operation of the Acts, or to ascertain what permitted increase of rent was allowed to be added to the "standard rent." Over and over again, in his own experience, cases happened in which a landlord got a new tenant to agree to pay a higher rent, but nowadays the tenant was usually more informed and made inquiries at what figure the property was let in 1914. Adding to this the permitted increase, it could easily be seen whether the landlord was justified in his claim or not.

Dwelling-houses Within and Outside the Acts.—The Acts, the lecturer said, applied only to property the annual value of which was below a specified limit. Speaking generally, they applied only to a house, or part of a house, let as a separate dwelling where either the "standard rent" or "the rateable value" did not exceed in London £105, and in the provinces £78. In Scotland the limit was £90. The test, therefore, was not only rent, but also rateable value. For example, property was within the protection of the Acts even if the rent exceeded £78 in the provinces, if in fact the rateable value did not exceed this figure. Rent and rateable value were two independent criteria to be considered. Probably one of the most important points for consideration was the class or kind of property protected by the Acts. To what extent did premises occupied for business purposes fall within the Acts? It was quite true that the Acts were passed for the purpose of keeping a roof above people's heads during the great house shortage, but although this limited protection to property occupied as a dwelling-house, it did not mean that premises occupied also for business purposes were outside the Acts. Otherwise, said the lecturer, how could public-houses be protected? In the case of a public-house, the dominant purpose of occupation was to carry on the business of selling drinks, and residence was only an occupation of a minor degree. Dominant user was not, it seemed, a true guide; the real test probably was, "Are the premises substantially and *bona fide* used as a dwelling-house, and not merely occasionally so used?" If they were, then the property was within the Acts, even if there was also a business occupation. Terms and conditions of letting must also be taken into account, and sometimes the fact as to whether structural alterations had resulted in a change into business premises. If premises were let off for business purposes only, then they would not be within the Acts if they were used for residential purposes in breach of contract. On a question of use or disuse of premises for residence on business, the point also probably had to be considered whether a change of status in the premises was brought about by and with the consent or acquiescence of the landlord or not.

There were provisions in the Acts excluding certain dwelling-houses. These were (1) dwelling-houses *bona fide* let at a rent which included payments in respect of board, attendance, or use of furniture; (2) dwelling-houses where land was included of rateable value not less than one-quarter of the rateable value of the house, as in the cases of farms and market gardens; (3) where the rent payable in respect of any tenancy of a dwelling-house was less than two-thirds of the net rateable value thereof; (4) certain new or reconstructed houses; and (5) decontrolled property.

Decontrolled Property.—Decontrolled houses were provided for by the 1923 Act, section 2. The section says that "where the landlord of a dwelling-house to which the principal Act applies is in possession of the whole of the dwelling-house on the 31st July, 1923, or comes into possession of the whole of the dwelling-house at any time after 31st July, 1923, then from and after 31st July, 1923, or such later date when the landlord subsequently comes into possession, the principal Act shall cease to apply." A house was not, however, decontrolled if the landlord got possession under an order or judgment for non-payment of rent. To get property decontrolled it was necessary for the landlord to get actual physical possession. Actual entry on the premises at the termination of a tenancy was the best way, although getting the key of empty property was also sufficient. But it was not sufficient merely to inspect empty property from the outside, without possession of the key or actual entry on the property.

Permitted Increase of Rent.—The amount by which the increased rent of a dwelling-house to which the Acts applied might exceed the "standard rent" was shown by certain permitted additions, viz.: (1) In respect of improvements or structural alterations (as distinct from decoration or repairs), 6 per cent. on expenditure before July 2, 1920, and 8 per cent. on expenditure after that date; but the tenant might apply to the Court on the ground that the expenditure was unnecessary; (2) an increase of rates payable by the landlord might be added; (3) a further set of percentages on the "net rent" might be added, that was to say (*a*) 15 per cent. of the net rent in any case, and (*b*) a further 25 per cent. of the net rent where the landlord did the repairs, or a lesser percentage if the landlord was responsible for part and not the whole of the repairs. The provision for 15 per cent. and 25 per cent. made up 40 per cent., which, the lecturer said, most landlords thought they could add on to the standard rent as a matter of course. This was a wrong construction, however, and only 15 per cent. should be added on as a matter of course. The balance of 25 per cent. depended on the fact as to who was responsible for repairs. Where the landlord was not solely responsible for repairs, no notice of increase of rent could be given as to a portion of the 25 per cent. until the amount had been settled by agreement of the parties or the decision of a County Court had been given on the matter.

Security against Distress and Ejectment.—The lecturer concluded his remarks by referring to the subject of distraint and ejectment. Where property was subject to the protection of the Acts no distress for rent, he said, could be levied except with the leave of the County Court. The tenant was also protected from ejectment, and an order of the Court for such a purpose could only be obtained on specified grounds, a list of which would be found in the Acts. Even on such grounds, an order could not be obtained unless the Court considered it reasonable to make the order. This was a provision frequently forgotten, with a consequence that many landlords were under the wrong impression that they could "as a matter of course" get possession if a tenant was in arrear with his rent or had committed a breach of covenant. This was not so, and possession would only be given by the Court in any case where it considered it was reasonable to make the order.

INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

Annual Dinner.

THE annual dinner of this Association was held on Friday last at Stewart's Restaurant, Regent-street, when the President, Mr. W. Fortes Campbell, occupied the chair. Among those present were Messrs. R. S. Gledhill, H. A. Heath, —Beryl, C. H. Taylor, Goodman, Bowman, J. B. Jones Athoe, Herbert Kidd, Bramall, L. W. Robson, C. E. Wright, Tilley, Phillips, Tasker, Legg, Jessamine, Vizer, Puzey, Gibbens, Saunders, Creegan, Foster, Gale, Barton, Bidwell, Faulkner, J. W. Pate, Johnson, Peppiatt, Crossley, England, Arnold, Buckingham, Upfield, Allen, Clarke, Hilder, Pether and E. Holden.

The loyal toast having been honoured,

Mr. L. W. Robson, A.C.A., proposing the toast of "The Association," said they all felt that the Association was an undoubted success. As their President had said on another occasion, they had no desire to belittle the valuable work of the older architectural body, but they felt that there was much useful work that a new Association such as theirs could do. The Association had a very live membership, as that gathering proved. The ideals of the Association were of the soundest, and the first was to serve the interests of the public.

The President, in reply, said it was a great pleasure to him to appear before them for the second year as President of so strong and virile a body as the Association. He hoped that before long they would receive notice to the effect that negotiations had been completed with regard to new headquarters. At their last dinner their membership amounted to some five hundred odd; he was gratified to be able to report that it now exceeded one thousand. Turning to the question of Registration, the speaker said that whatever he might say must be regarded as his personal views. On the principle of Registration they were no doubt agreed, but the question of the application of that principle was one that required very careful consideration from the point of view of possible effects upon the allied professions as a whole. He assured his hearers that they as an Association were fully alive to those possible effects. The Bill, which was coming before the House of Commons on April 8, was a Bill dealing primarily with architects. They, as an Association, consisting not only of architects but surveyors and quantity surveyors, had to study it from the point of view of the profession as a whole. After thirty years of consideration one would have thought that if Registration was to be realised the Bill would have been more carefully thought out. It should have considered the opinions of the many thousands of bona-fide practitioners—attached

as well as unattached. Sir Geoffrey Butler had found it his duty as a Member of the House of Commons to state that the R.I.B.A. could perhaps "get a good deal of what they wanted by agreement with representative organisations if they cared to spend the time and take the trouble to try." They of the Association had three times invited the R.I.B.A. to give them a conference to discuss the Bill. The latest communication they had had from the Institute was to the effect that they were carefully considering the matter—that was, the Association's amendments, not the question of a conference. He was not hopeful if they did not get a conference that the Bill would go through. The Association wanted something on modern lines. In their view gradual professional education was a much better system than cramming. For an institution to go forward with a Bill while representing only some seven or eight thousand practitioners was not getting at the crux of the matter at all. Surely the R.I.B.A. themselves would be more satisfied with a Bill representing the various sections of the profession. Unless they of the Association received consideration they had no alternative but definitely to oppose the Bill.

Mr. H. A. Heath then proposed the toast of "The Visitors," and Mr. W. Mitchell, P.A.S.I., replied.

Mr. E. Holden then read a paper on "Lead, and the Home Office Regulations."

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION.

Preliminary Examination, 1927.

The following candidates have passed the recent preliminary examination of the Surveyors' Institution :—

L. Abbott.	J. N. B. Lander.
E. A. Aldred.	O. M. Lewis.
W. J. Atkinson.	F. L. Living.
R. M. Balch.	R. C. Mawer.
C. H. Barr.	A. D. Mercer.
R. Barrows.	S. Messer.
E. Barsht.	R. G. Moore.
K. J. Berg.	J. L. Parkinson.
T. A. Bowen.	A. V. Partis.
F. J. H. Brackett.	G. E. Payne.
J. Brierley.	W. G. Penny.
R. R. Burton.	H. J. W. Phillips.
L. A. Clarke.	D. G. Piggott.
S. O. Cope.	J. B. Pilbrow.
H. Croft.	H. W. Pinchbeck.
E. L. Cross.	S. Plaster.
J. H. Cuthbert.	J. A. Purvis.
P. R. Davey.	C. H. E. Rebbeck.
J. E. Davies.	M. F. Rice.
H. Day.	P. C. Ridout.
G. A. Densham.	D. Rose.
F. N. T. Dew.	G. P. Scott.
E. G. Elcock.	V. C. P. Scott.
L. J. Fleck.	B. M. Scudamore.
H. L. Ford.	N. D. Smith.
W. J. George.	J. B. Storey.
W. Gowling.	E. H. Sykes.
H. J. A. Harbour.	E. Symmons.
J. J. Harrison.	R. S. Tayler.
T. D. Harvey.	W. C. Thomas.
W. B. Hawksley.	J. W. Tilzey.
J. L. Hill.	I. Todd.
H. W. Hinitt.	G. S. Trevor.
A. J. Hooker.	H. A. Tuttle.
G. H. Hudson.	G. Waller.
H. N. Hughes.	D. G. Webster.
T. W. Hustler.	J. A. Weller.
H. C. Hutson.	J. Wicks.
C. J. Hyde.	A. M. R. Wilkinson.
E. W. Jewell.	J. E. Woodward.
J. Jones.	L. P. Woolf.
J. C. Keele.	E. T. Wright.
J. A. Kershaw.	R. E. Wright.
S. H. Killingworth.	E. O. B. Yorke.
L. C. King.	C. V. Young.
F. J. D. Kirkby.	D. S. Glen.

Housing Schemes.

A committee of the Council of the Surveyors' Institution has been considering the question of how that part of the population whose employment does not permit them to live at a distance from their work can be housed in fairly central positions in large towns. They recognise that the full number of persons displaced can hardly be housed on the cleared site, but they suggest that, subject to proper conditions as to light, air space, ventilation and planning, replacement should be the ideal at which to aim. For this purpose, and subject to the above proviso with regard to light and air, they attach great importance to economic lay-out. Unless the necessity for this is recognised by those responsible for approving lay-out plans in central districts, they fear that persons having to reside near their work will look for other accommodation in the neighbourhood and thus tend towards the overcrowding of existing property in the surrounding districts.

SOUTHEND SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

Southend and District Society of Architects held its inaugural meeting at the School of Arts and Crafts recently, when Sir Charles Nicholson delivered his first presidential address and Major Harry Barnes, F.R.I.B.A., spoke on architects and architecture generally. "Many happy returns of the day," was the President's opening wish for his new Society, and he went on to express the hope that in time they would become affiliated to the R.I.B.A., to which organisation many members already belonged. Flourishing provincial societies had been instituted in the large towns, but up to the present there had been nothing of the kind in Essex or in the counties around London. He thought that the better-class work was found in those districts where there existed a strong provincial architects' society. Their chief object was to improve the local standard of architecture. It was an advantage to any locality to possess a few fine buildings, but it was a much greater advantage when the general run of the ordinary buildings should be practical and economical—by which he did not necessarily mean cheap, but rather tasteful. Primarily, then, it was their object to improve the standard of building in the town, and he hoped they all would contribute to the stock. They desired to help forward education and to further the interests of younger men and women who aimed at adopting the career of an architect or one of the kindred arts. They trusted, too, to exercise a beneficial effect upon craftsmanship in the neighbourhood and, if possible, to create a demand for well-made material and fittings, so that the citizen and speculative builder might at least have the choice of goods that were not merely showy and shabby. They freely offered their services in an advisory capacity both to public bodies and private individuals upon matters where it was felt that such advice might be of assistance to the community. At the same time they felt bound to uphold the standards set by the R.I.B.A. regarding etiquette.

Major Barnes claimed that their Institute was the greatest professional organisation under the British flag. It was in the closest possible relationship with architects in every part of the Empire where the English tongue was spoken. They belonged to a profession which was more than a profession—it was a great art. And in their work they wanted to bring out that fact and its importance to their private and public life. The more people understood about architecture, the more they would appreciate it, the more they would desire it. At the back of their minds, if the public desired it, they would employ architects, and in the end they (the architects) would not come badly off. They could not have a great civilisation without great architecture—it was really the hall-mark of civilisation. In Southend they had a great chance. They had almost virgin ground upon which to work and they had in that neighbourhood very great opportunities. The fact that they had got such a Society was a propitious thing for the Borough

Mr. C. Neil then handed to Major Barnes, to present to the President, a badge of office, which had been designed by Mr. Thomas. In the course of his observations, Mr. Neil said that in Southend the speculative builder had had to erect streets and streets of houses all of the same elevation at the cheapest possible price in order to attract people to the town. But that necessity, he was glad to say, was now at an end.

Handing the medallion to Sir Charles, Major Barnes congratulated the Southend society upon having a most distinguished architect as its President.

GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN-PLANNING ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-eighth annual general meeting of this Association was held at the R.I.B.A. 9, Conduit-street, on February 25. Mr. Cecil Harmsworth (President of the Association), in the course of his remarks, said he thought they had had a very memorable year; they had seen the coming-of-age of the garden city at Letchworth, which now took its place among the important rural towns of this country. Letchworth was a sound financial proposition; he held that to be of the essence of the movement. Having referred to the knighthood conferred upon Sir Ebenezer Howard, the speaker said a great source of gratification was found in the growing friendship of the Minister of Health. Mr. Neville Chamberlain had thrown himself whole-heartedly into the cause of the garden city movement on more than one occasion during the past year. He (the speaker) hoped the State would decide to assist or to take the major part in the promotion of garden cities.

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

(Western Branch.)

The annual general meeting of this Institute was held at the Hotel Metropole, Swansea, on Wednesday, February 23. The work of the year was reviewed by the Chairman and the Honorary Secretary.

The following officers and members of the Executive Committee were re-elected :—

Chairman, Mr. C. Russell Peacock, F.R.I.B.A.; Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. Herbert Jones, F.R.I.B.A.; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. G. R. H. Rogers, L.R.I.B.A.; and Honorary Auditor, Mr. Ernest E. Morgan, A.R.I.B.A.

Executive Committee: Mr. C. S. Thomas, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. H. C. Portsmouth, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. S. R. Crocker, L.R.I.B.A.; Mr. O. S. Portsmouth, A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. D. F. Ingleton, L.R.I.B.A.

Representatives of the Associates and Students: Mr. C. W. Geddes and Mr. B. W. Ellis.

The following members were elected to represent the Branch on the Council of the South Wales Institute of Architects: Messrs. J. Herbert Jones, F.R.I.B.A.; C. Russell Peacock, F.R.I.B.A.; H. C. Portsmouth, F.R.I.B.A.; O. S. Portsmouth, A.R.I.B.A.; S. R. Crocker, L.R.I.B.A.; G. R. H. Rogers, L.R.I.B.A. Associates' and Students' Representative: Mr. C. W. Geddes.

The members were entertained to tea by the Chairman, Mr. C. Russell Peacock, F.R.I.B.A., and afterwards adjourned to the Deffett Francis Gallery for a lecture by Mr. W. S. Purchon, M.A., A.R.I.B.A. (Head of the School of Architecture, Cardiff), on "The Work of Sir Christopher Wren."

Exhibition of Architects' Working Drawings.

In the notice of this exhibition at the R.I.B.A., which we published in our issue for February 18, the name of Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., should have appeared in the place of Mr. Michael Tapper, A.R.I.B.A. The exhibition opened on Monday last and will close on Friday next.

An Old Tithe Barn.

The East Riding Antiquarian Society is about to make a public appeal for funds to preserve the old Tithe Barn at Easington and utilise it as a museum of old farming and cottage appliances. Aisled and thatched, the barn was erected about 1500, and is one of the few of its kind remaining intact. With the consent of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners it is proposed in future that the barn shall contain exhibits relating to folk-lore and old-time farming implements.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

St. Mary Redcliffe.

We give this week an illustration by Mr. A. C. Fare of the beautiful church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, which is in serious and urgent need of repair, a sum of at least £30,000 being required. To facilitate the raising of the money, the Canynge Society, which was first formed in 1848 and operated till 1873, has been re-formed. At a recent meeting, Sir George Oatley, who has been reporting on the fabric periodically since 1912, stated that the great trouble was with the masonry, although there were other parts which required repair, such as the whole of the glazing of the clerestory windows. There were three main essentials (1) to preserve structural soundness, especially in cases where this was vital, as, for instance, the flying buttresses; (2) to prevent possible danger to persons and damage to the fabric by falls of decayed fragments of stone; and (3) to reproduce in the new and sounder material, before it had become so far perished as to be unrecognisable, details of moulded and carved work. With regard to what was left of the original work—and there was some masonry which still bore the ancient tool marks—he deprecated any renewal unless imperative to sustain the structure, but recommended coating with a preparation of lias lime as a preservative. It was reassuring to find that the more ancient work had endured the ravages of time far better than the modern renewals.

We feel that such an object as the restoration of a building known throughout the world to be, in the words of Queen Elizabeth, "the fairest parish church" in her kingdom, cannot fail through lack of proper financial support.

Nos. 9-13, Fenchurch Buildings.

This new block of City offices has recently been completed from the design of Messrs. Richardson & Gill, FF.R.I.B.A. It faces on to a narrow court, the buildings on the opposite side being erected to a similar height, and all cornices and projections likely to cut off light to the court have been omitted. The general contractor was Mr. C. W. Ward, and following is a list of the sub-contractors: Shaw's Glazed Brick Co., white terra cotta; The Express Lift Co., lift; H. Elliott, joinery; Chas. Walker & Co., Hopton stone in entrance hall; Dilworth & Carr, heating and hot-water work; The Crittall Manufacturing Co., windows; Redpath, Brown & Co., steelwork; Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., asphalt.

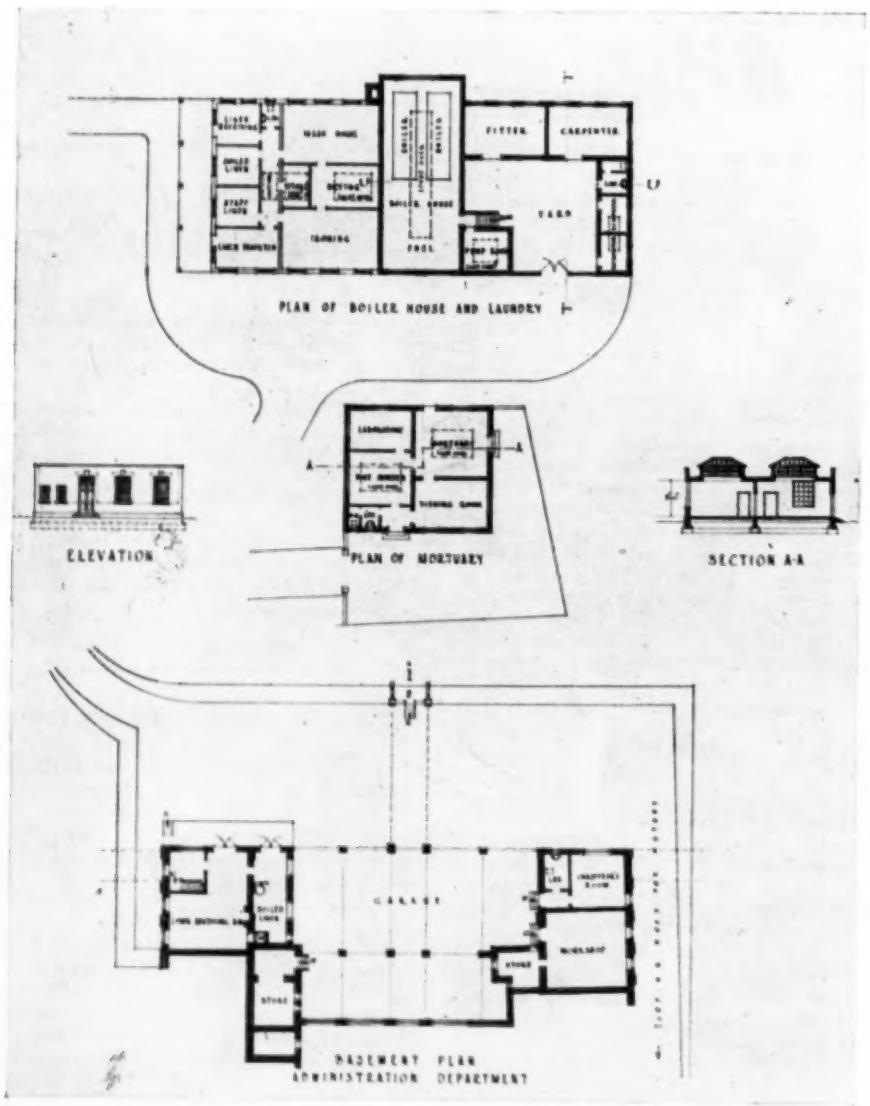
All the models for casting in terra cotta were carried out by Mr. P. G. Bentham, A.R.B.S. The consulting engineer was Mr. S. Bylander.

Blackpool Hospital Competition.

We give on page 359 some extracts from the report of the winning architects in this competition, Messrs. Gibson & Gordon. The full awards are given on page 352.

Perth Academy Competition.

We illustrate this week the winning design in this competition, by Mr. T. Aikman Swan, A.R.I.B.A.



Victoria Hospital, Blackpool: Competition for Remodelling and Extension. First Premiated Design. BY MESSRS. J. S. GIBSON & GORDON.

MEETINGS

FRIDAY, *March* 4.

Royal Institution of Great Britain.—Sir Herbert Jackson on "Some Colouring Agents in Glasses and Glazes." At 9 p.m.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. E. Willis on "Calculations, Measurements, and Plans and Sections." At 6 p.m.

Northern Architectural Association.—Lecture by Professor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A. At 7.30 p.m.

Glasgow Architectural Craftsmen's Society.—Mr. M. Webster on "Stained Glass." At the Royal Technical College. 7.45 p.m.

MONDAY, *March* 7.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. J. H. Clarke on "Museum Demonstration—Gullies and Traps." At 6 p.m.

Surveyors' Institution.—Discussion on "Leasehold Reform." At 8 p.m.

Society of Engineers.—Mr. M. E. Gerard on "Raising of a 1,250-ton Coal Bunker after a 7 ft. Subsidence." At Burlington House, W.1. 5.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, *March* 8.

Surveyors' Institution.—Annual Dinner. At Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, W.C.2. 7.30 p.m.

Institution of Electrical Engineers.—Mr. J. W. T. Walsh on "Illuminating Engineering." Also Mr. H. T. Harrison on "Problems of Public Lighting by Electricity." 17, Albert-square, Manchester. 7 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—Discussion on "The Tansa Completion Works for the Water-supply of Bombay," by Mr. A. Watson Stenebridge. At 6 p.m.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Professor C. H. Reilly on "Liverpool Cathedral." At 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 9.

Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Mr. G. L. Pepler on "Regional Town Planning." At 8 p.m.

Liverpool Architectural Society.—Mr. H. L. Beckwith on "A Visit to Schools in Holland and Belgium."

St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society.—Mr. L. C. Wharton on "Trips in South-Eastern Europe." At 9, Conduit-street, W.1. 8 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—Discussion on "Traverse Surveys," by Mr. A. H. Douglas. At 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, *March* 10.

The Liverpool Architectural Society.—Annual Dinner. At the Adelphi Hotel. 7.30 p.m.

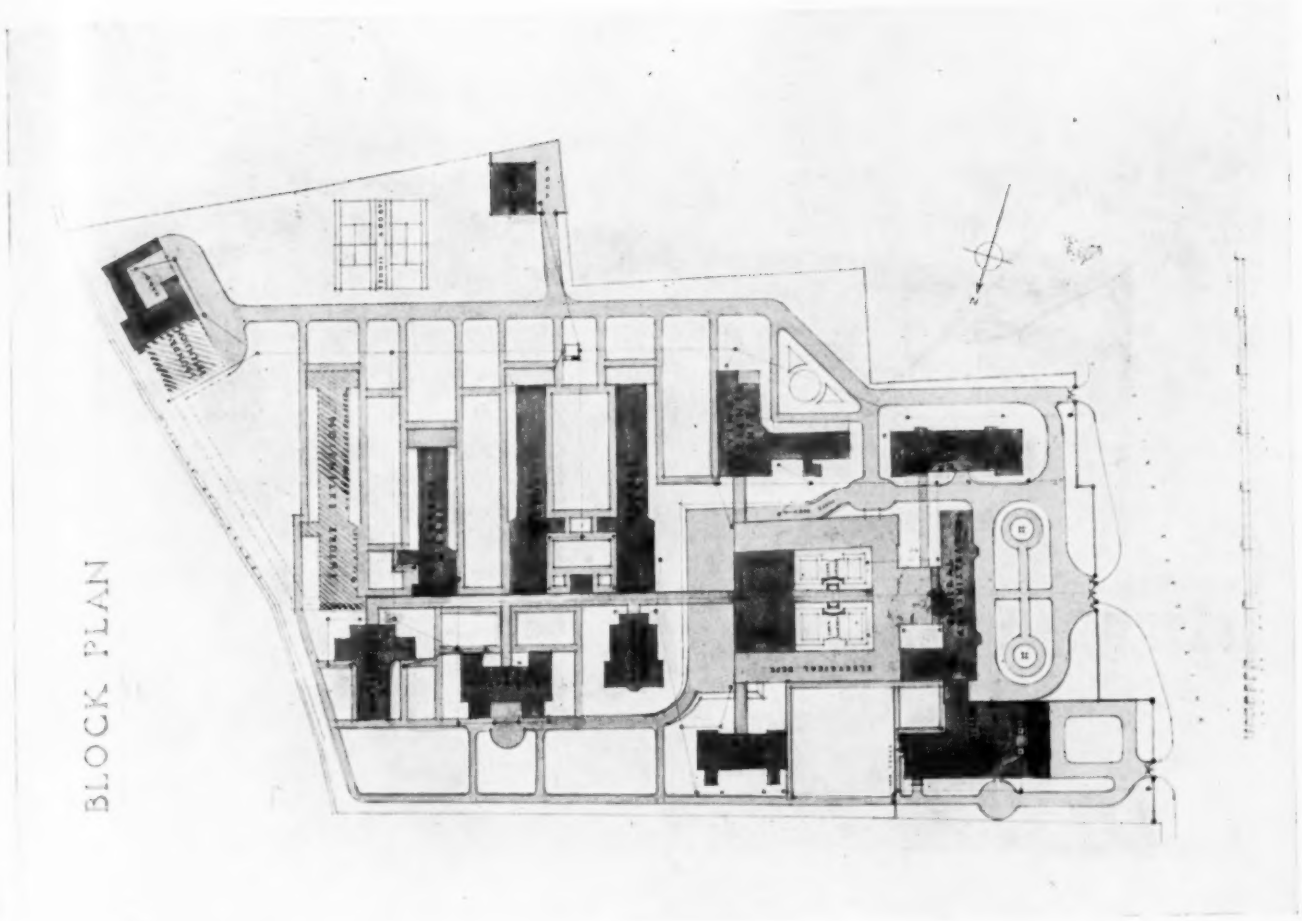
London County Council.—Mr. H. Jenkinson on "English Furniture, 1770–1810." At Geffrye Museum, Kingsland-road, E.2. 7.30 p.m.

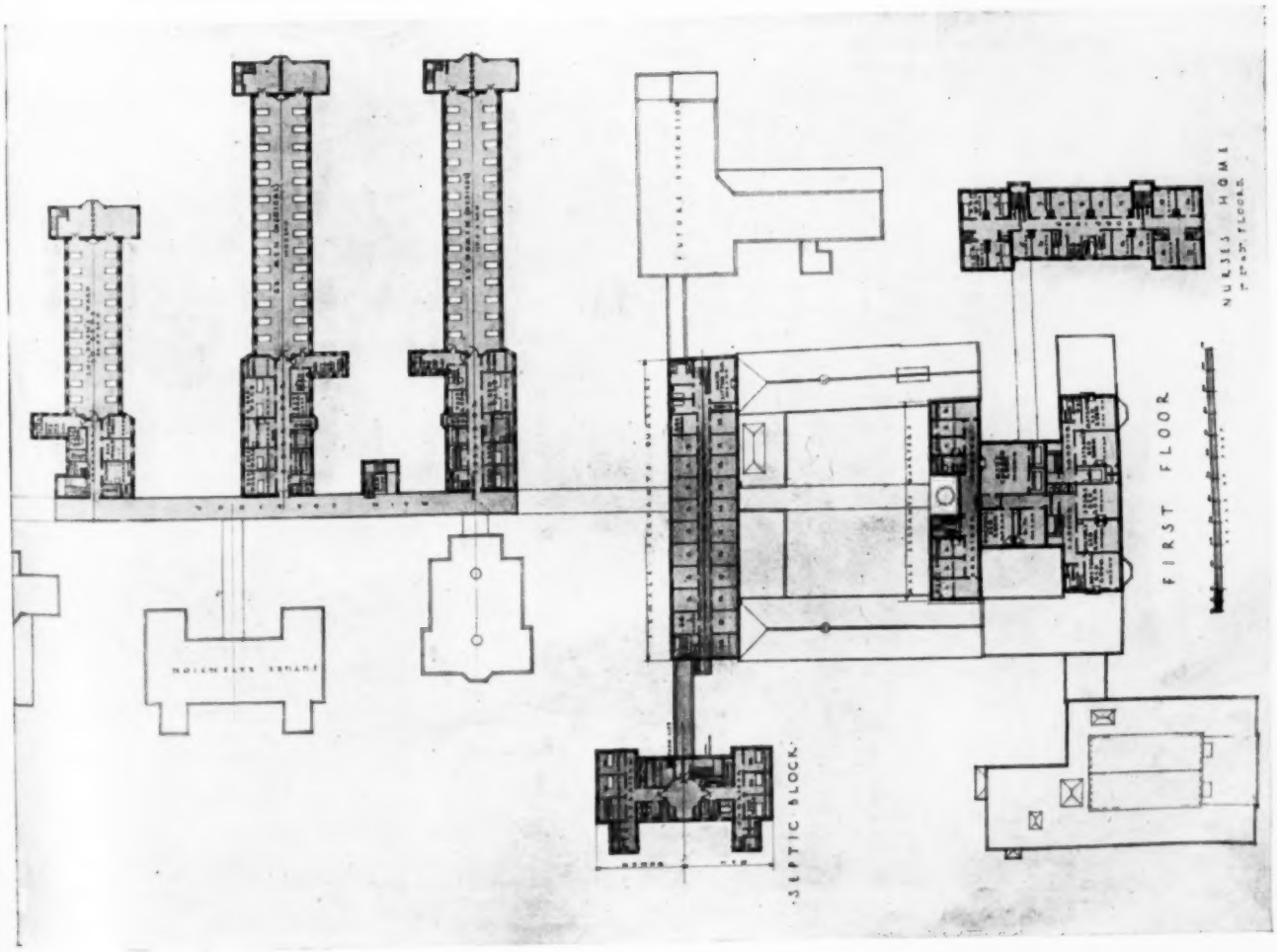
Society of Antiquaries.—Ordinary Meeting. At 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, *March* 11.

Royal Institution of Great Britain.—Mr. G. Macdonald on "The Wall of Hadrian." At 9 p.m.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. F. Wilkinson on "Building Sites." At 6 p.m.

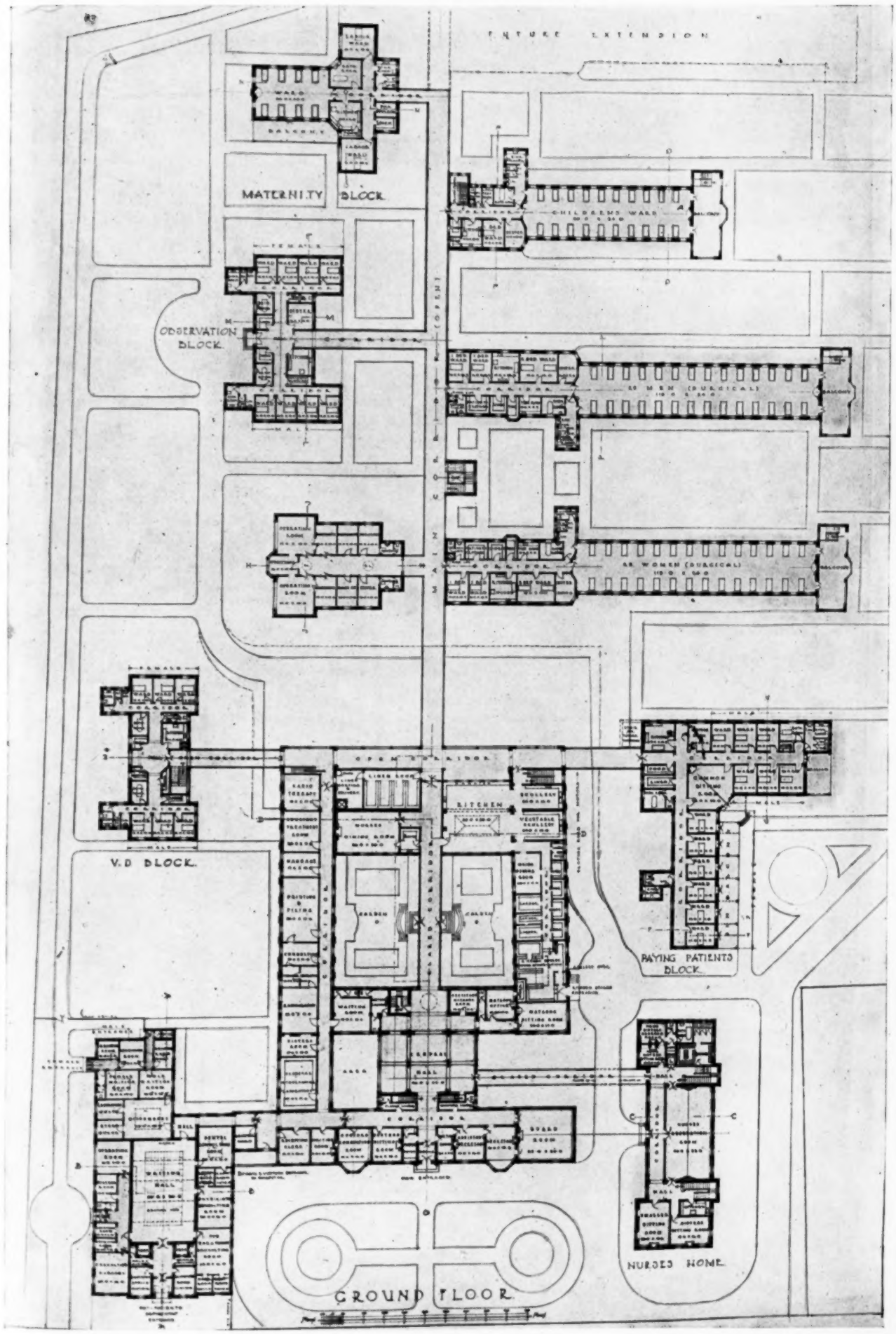




Victoria Hospital, Blackpool: Competition for Remodelling and Extension. First Premiated Design.

MESSRS. J. S. GIBSON & GORDON, Architects.

UNIV. OF MICH.



Victoria Hospital, Blackpool: Competition for Remodelling and Extension. First Premiated Design.

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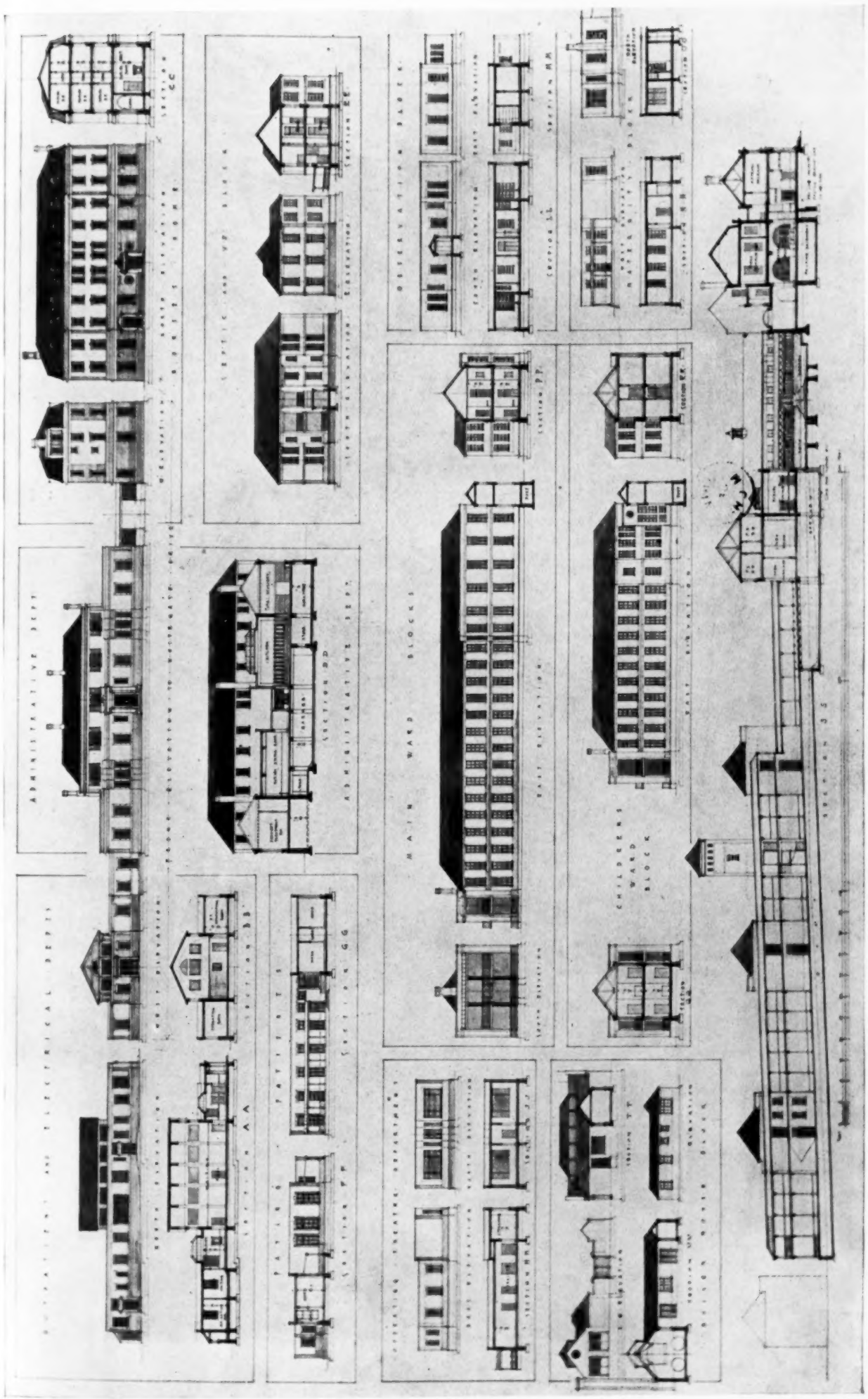
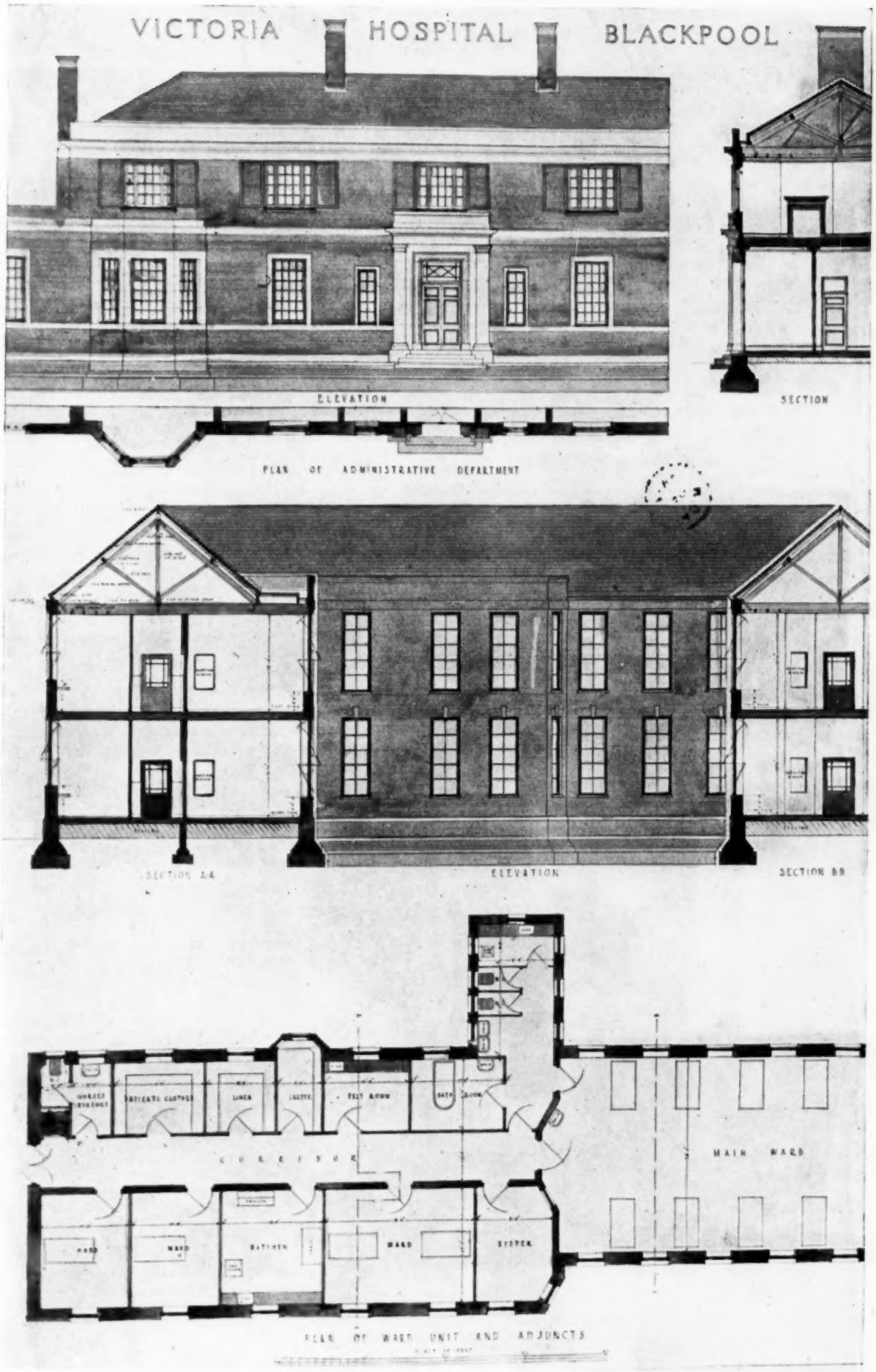


Victoria Hospital, Blackpool: Competition for Remodelling and Extension. First Premiated Design.

Messrs. J. S. Gibson & Gordon, Architects.

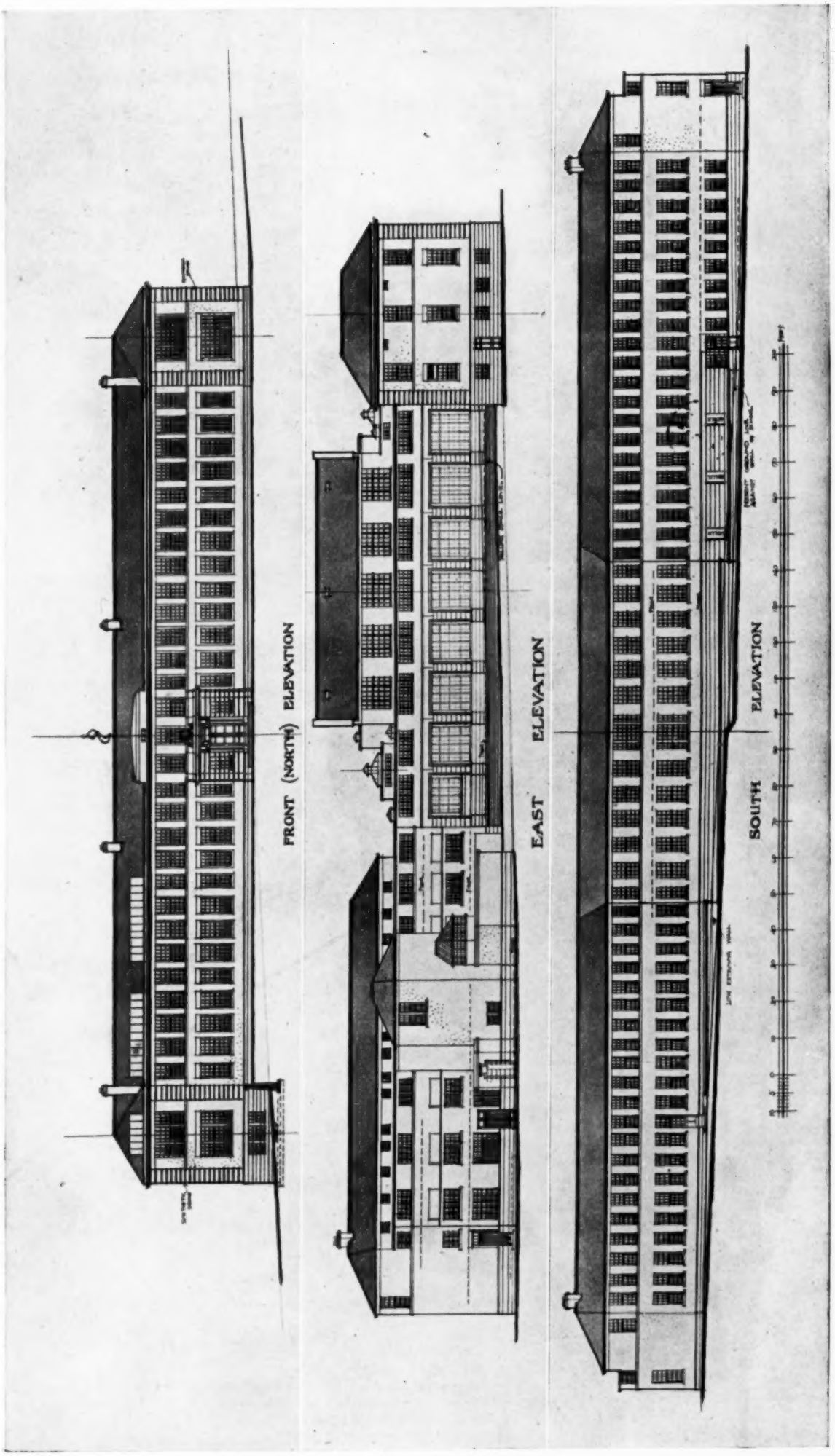
UNIV. OF RICH.



Victoria Hospital, Blackpool: Competition for Remodelling and Extension.—First Premiated Design.

MESSRS. J. S. GIBSON & GORDON, Architects.

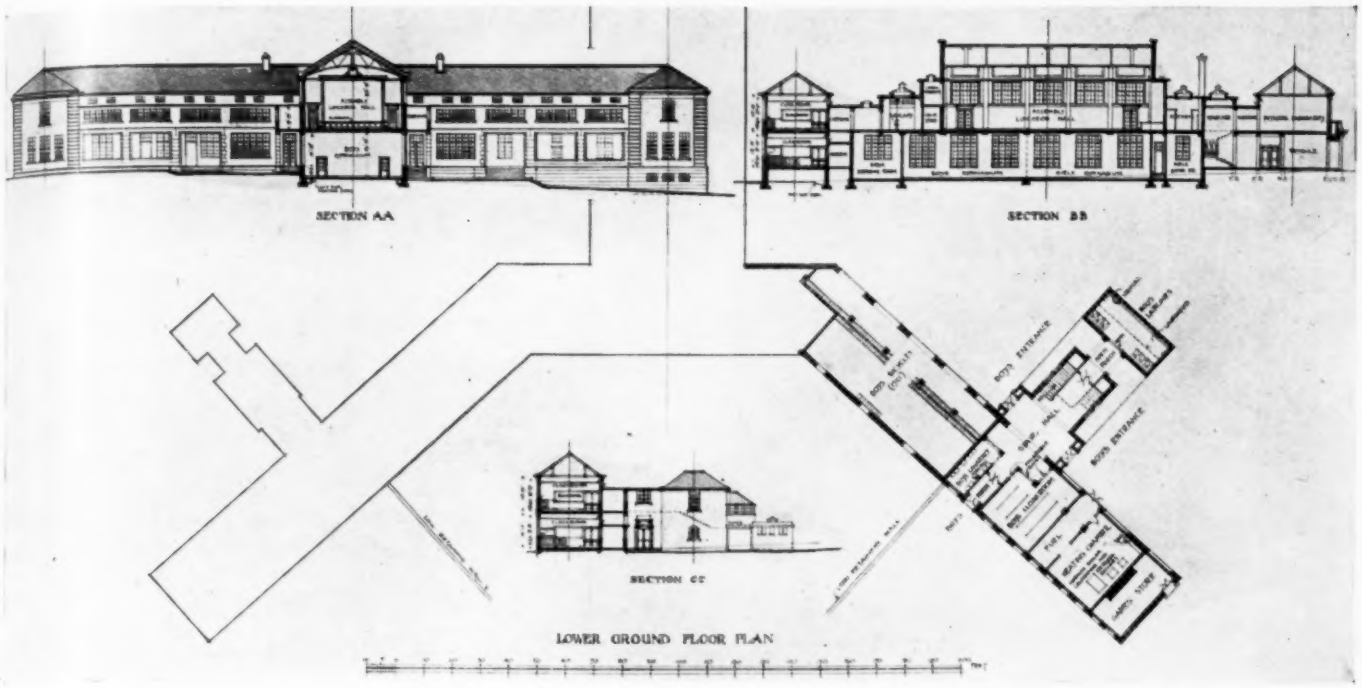
UNIV. OF MICH.

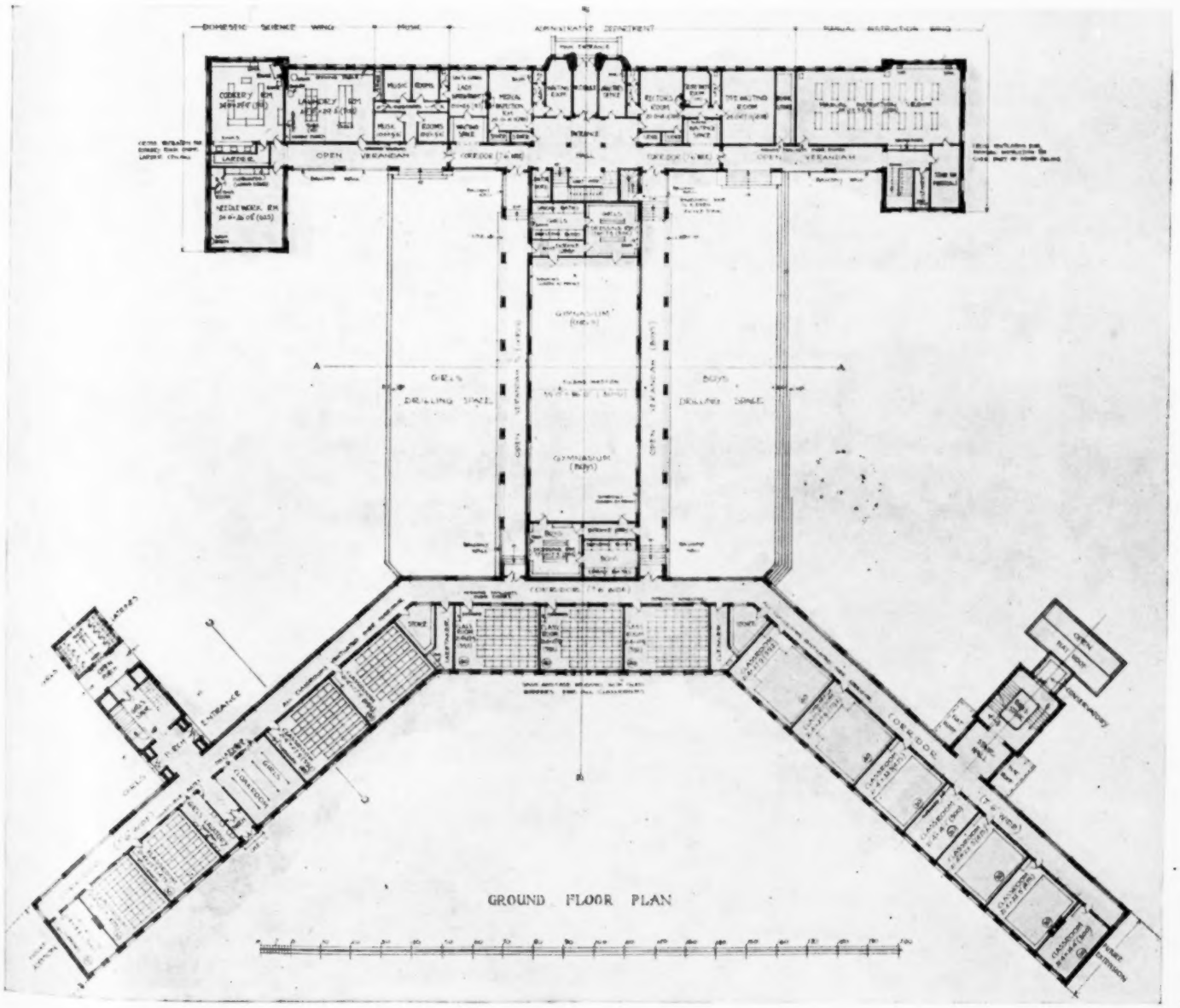


New Academy Competition, Perth: First Premiated Design.

By Mr. T. Aikman Swan, A.R.I.B.A.

UNIV OF MICH.





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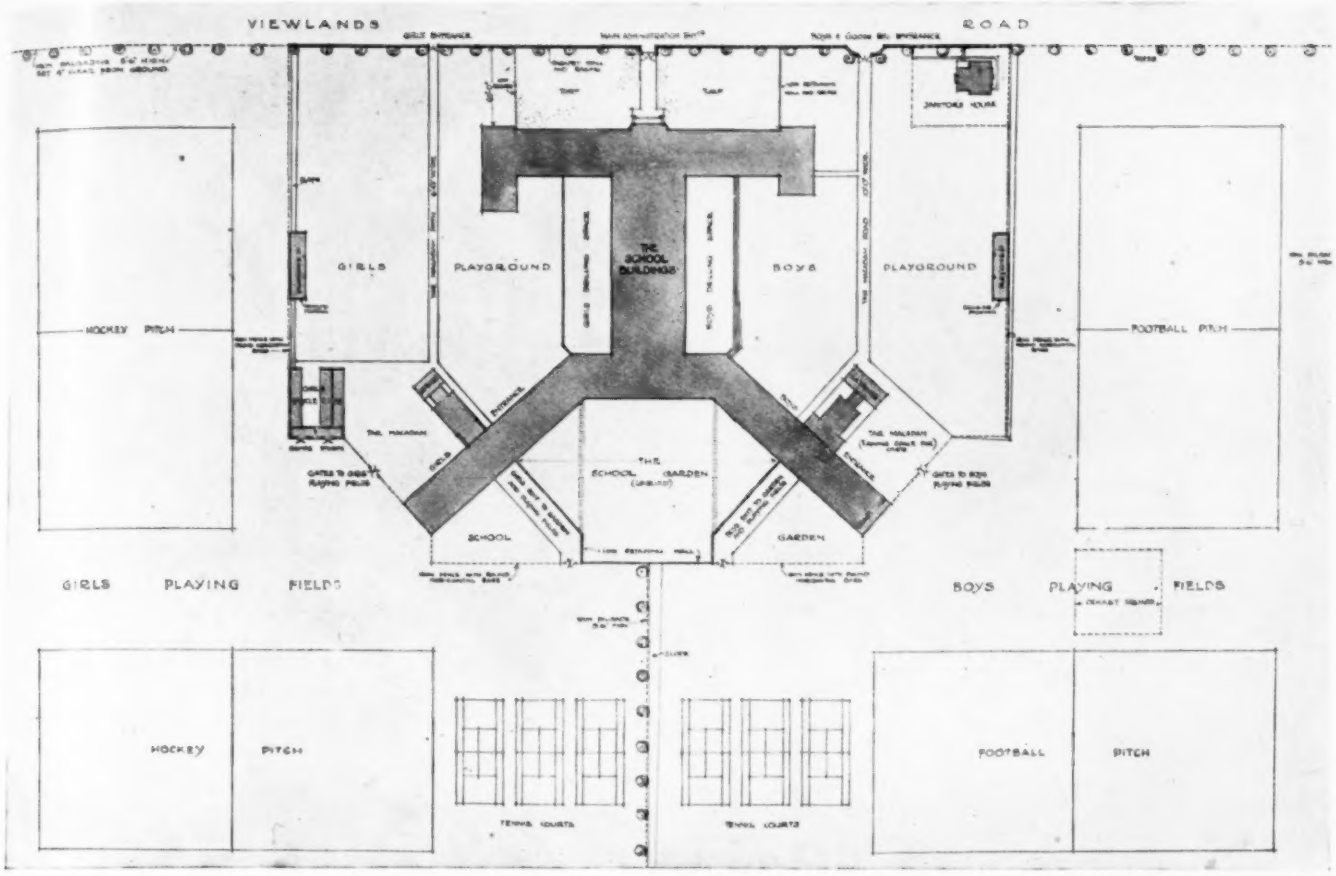
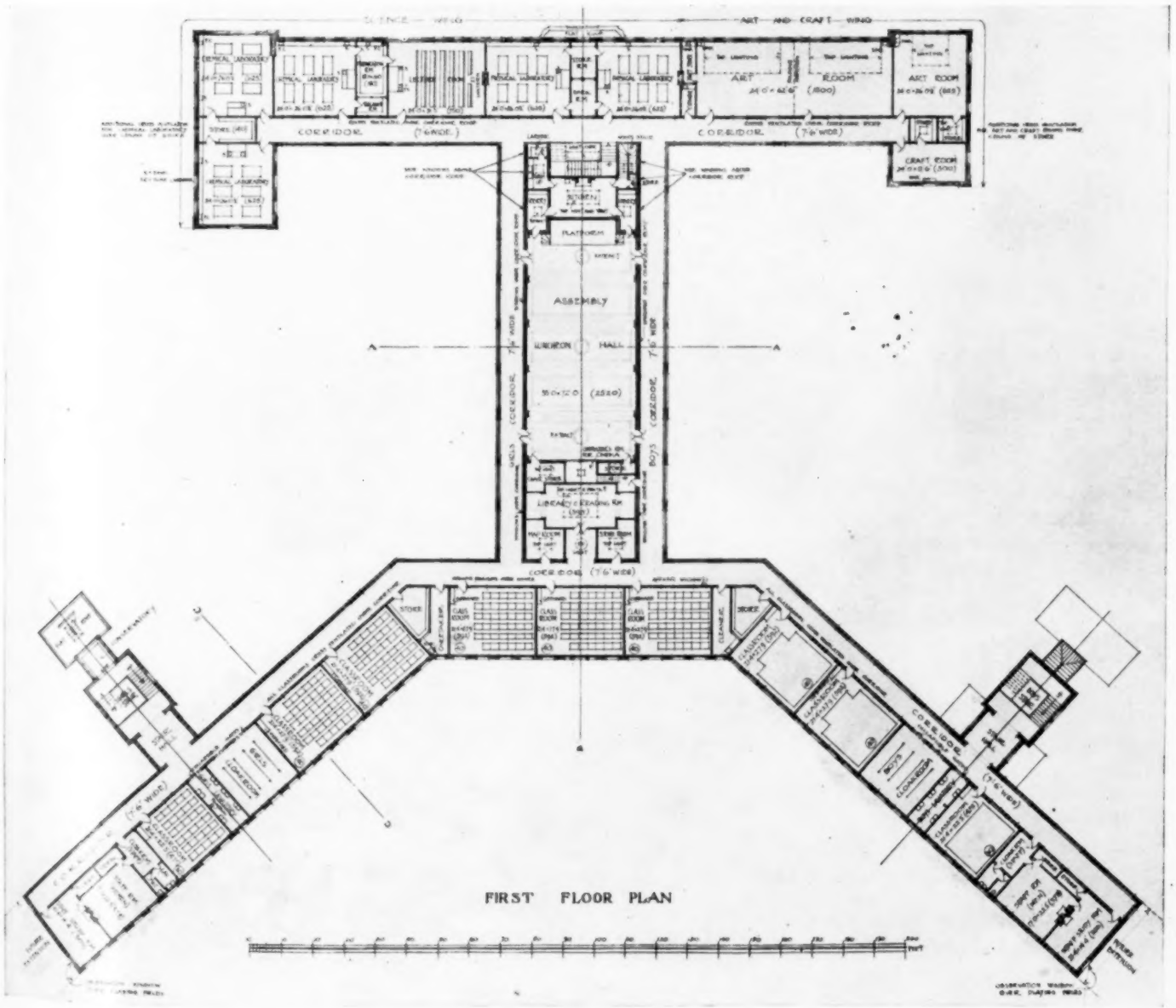
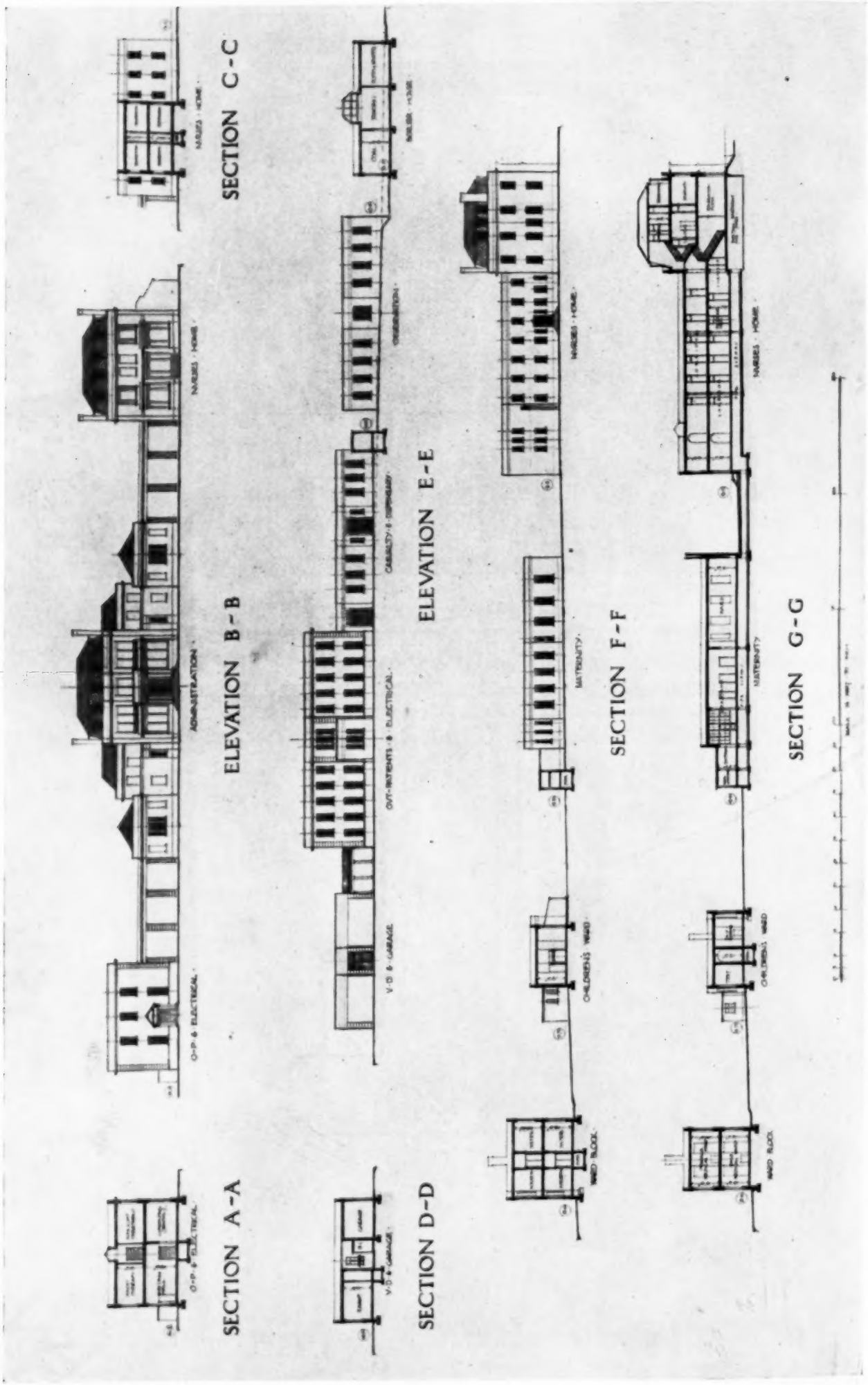
MICH.



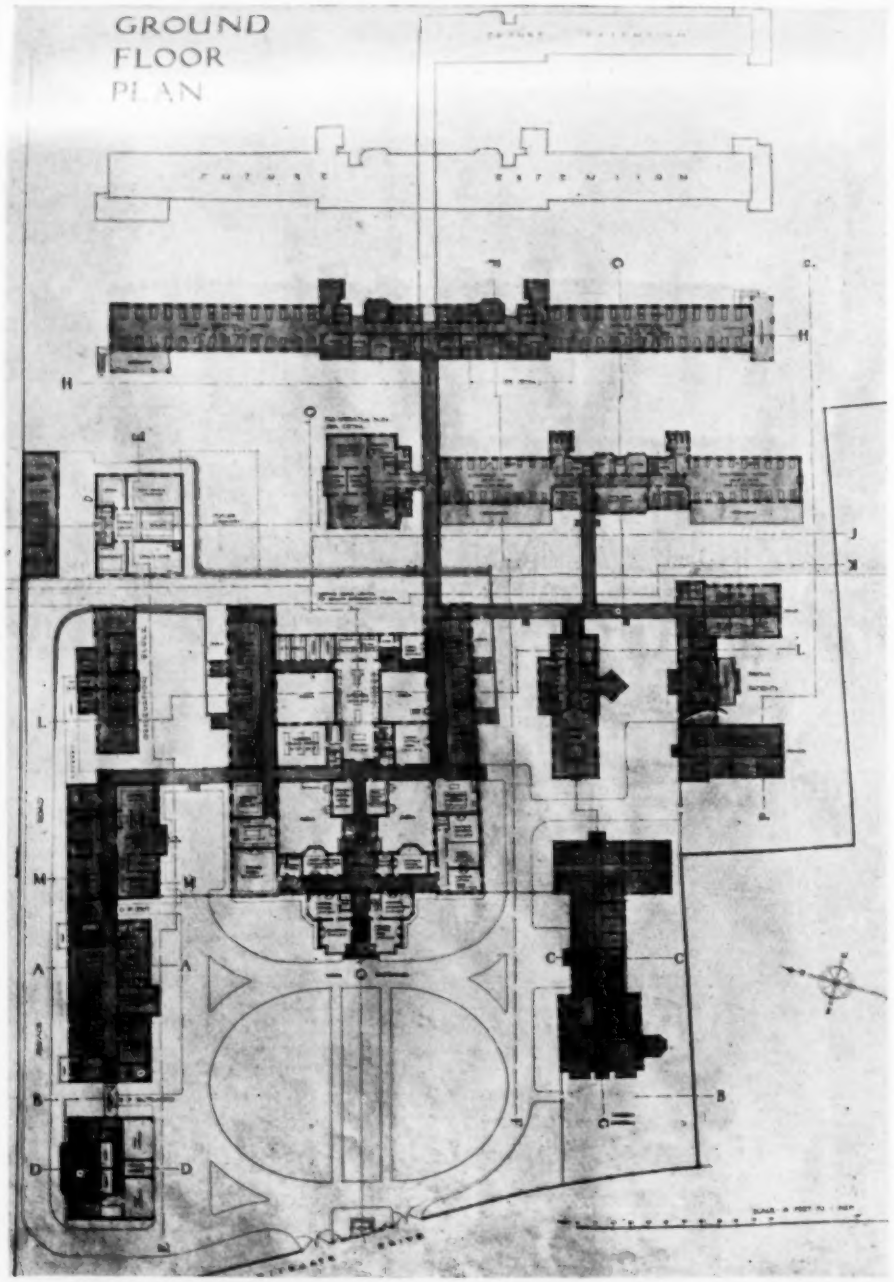


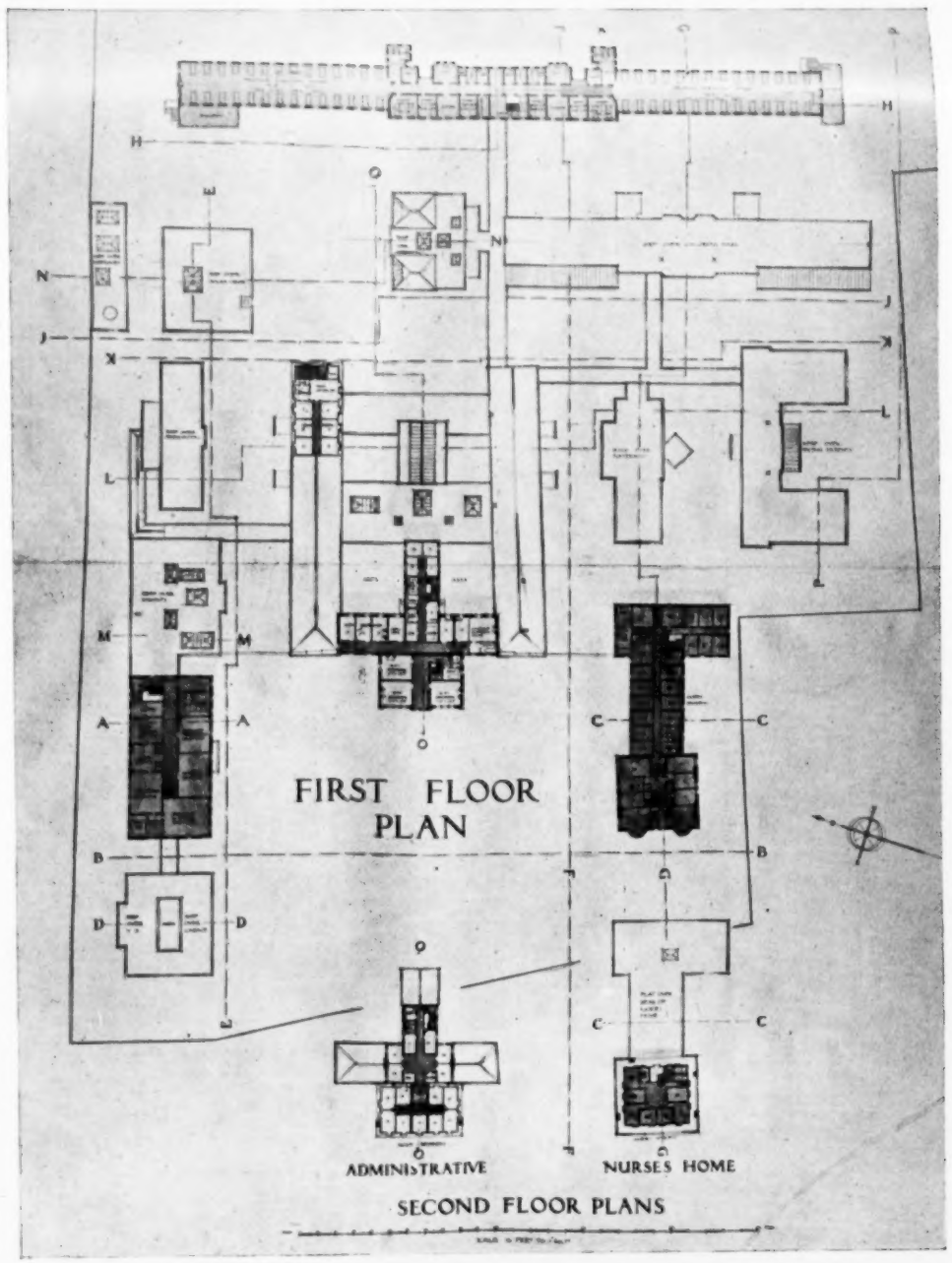
New **Academy Competition, Perth: First Premiated Design.** BY MR. T. AIKMAN SWAN, A.R.I.B.A.



Victoria Hospital, Blackpool: Competition for Remodelling and Extension. Second Premiated Design.

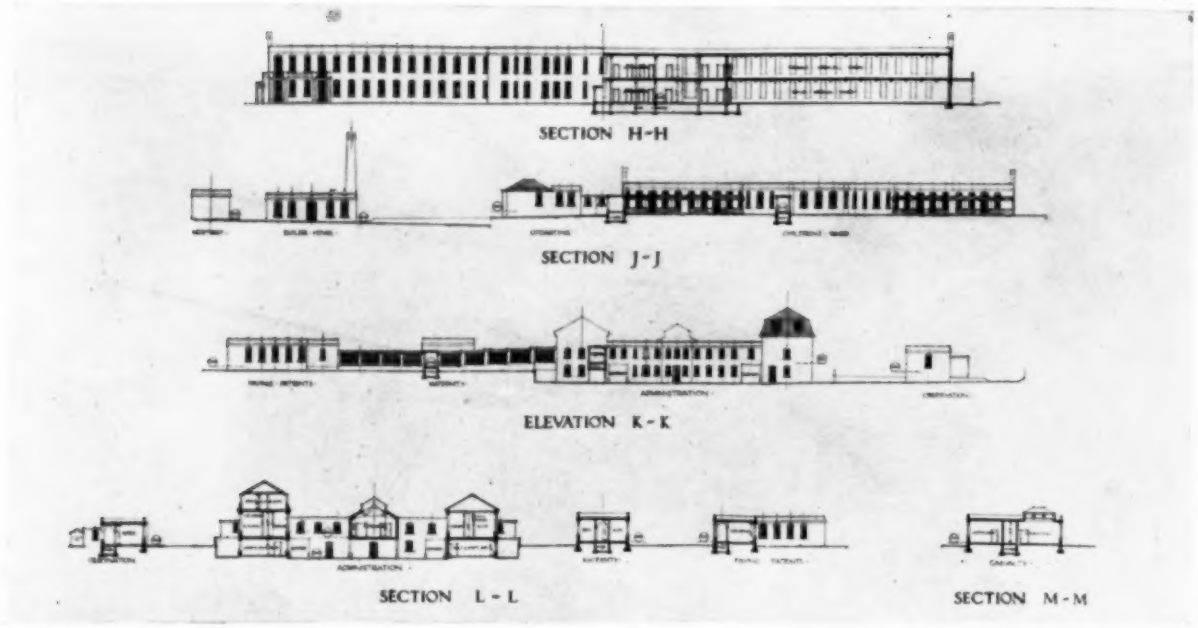
By Messrs. ALFRED SAXON SNELL & PHILLIPS.

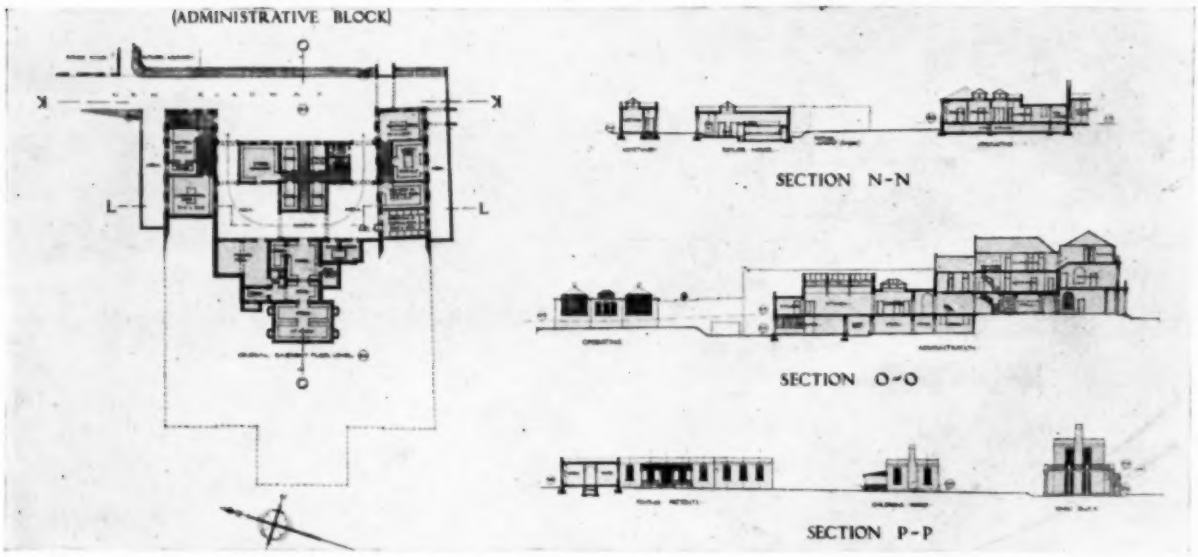


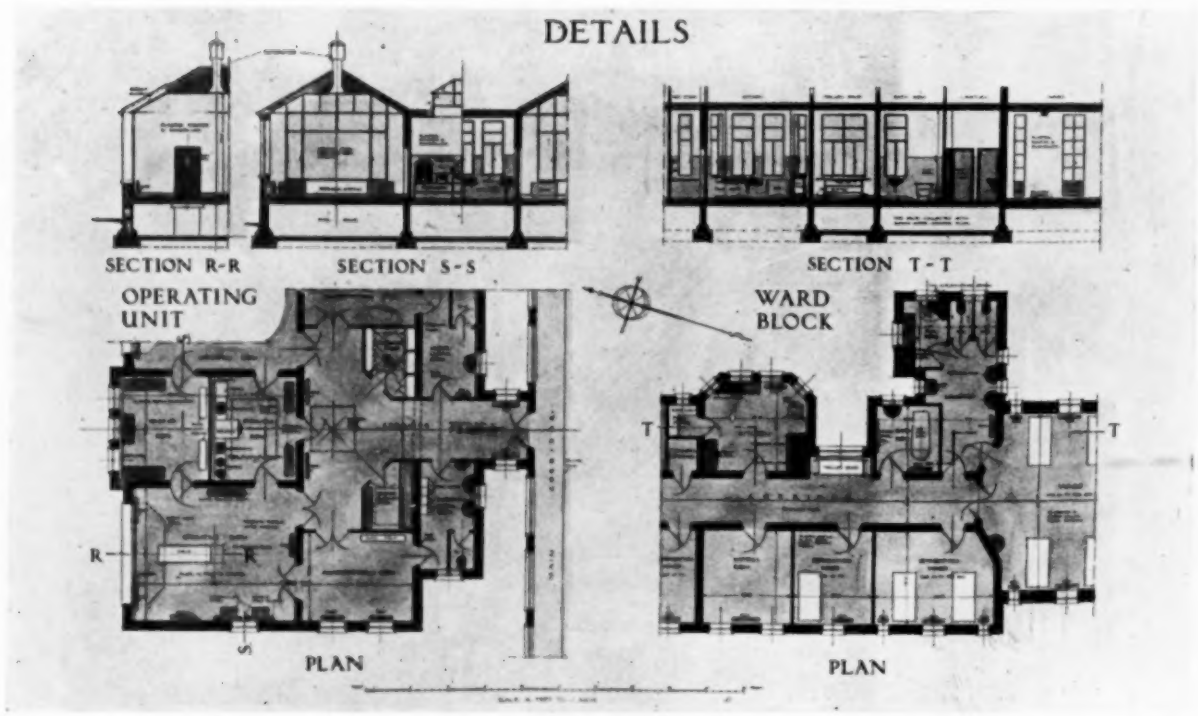


Victoria Hospital, Blackpool: Competition for Remodelling and Extension. Second Premiated Design.

By Messrs. Alfred Saxon Snell & Phillips.







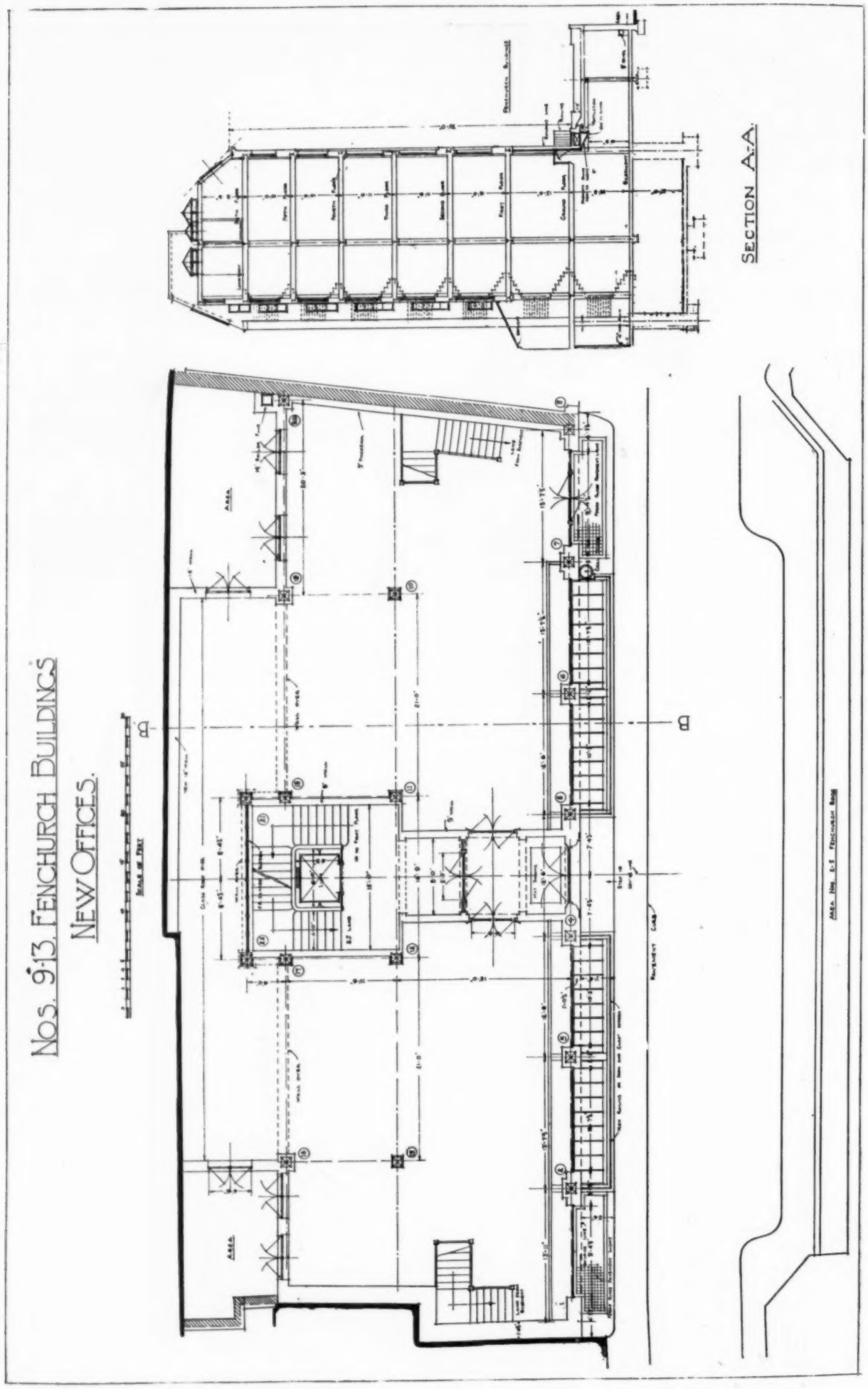
Victoria Hospital, Blackpool: Competition for Remodelling and Extension. Second Premiated Design.

By Messrs. Alfred Saxon Snell & Phillips.

DETAIL OF ENTRANCE.

GENERAL VIEW.

New Offices, Nos. 9-13, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C. MESSRS. RICHARDSON & GILL, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



New Offices, Nos. 9–13, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.

Messrs. Richardson & Gill, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

CONSTRUCTIONAL STEELWORK SIMPLY EXPLAINED.—XX

By OSCAR FABER, O.B.E., D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., etc.

[Editorial Note.—*This series, which will be published in book form later, is intended to present the problem in so simple a form as to be readily understood by those having no special engineering training.*]

Standard Sections.—It will be obvious that standard sections have to be adopted from which in practical design a selection has to be made. Steel joists and other sections are made by rolling the red-hot steel ingot through a succession of specially shaped rolls so as gradually to squeeze the metal out until after passing the last rolls it has the desired shape of the standard section. It will be quite clear that these rolls are extremely costly, and it would need a very large order indeed to justify the adoption of a section which was not quite standard; and even in such cases a delay of some months would occur while the necessary rolls were being prepared.

The choice of standard sections is a matter of great importance, as some sections can be much more economical and generally suitable than others. A completely new series of British sections was adopted by the B.E.S.A. three or four years ago and are generally referred to as the New British Standard Beams. These differ from those previously in general use, chiefly in that they are somewhat lighter as a rule for a given depth. Thus the New British Standard 24 × 7½ only weighs 90 lb. per ft. run instead of 100 lb. (old), and on the other hand only has a section modulus of 203.6 instead of 221.1. The consequence is that to obtain a beam of given strength it is generally necessary to adopt a section an inch or two deeper than would have been necessary with the older sections. As deeper beams are generally more economical (*i.e.*, lighter for a given strength) than shallow ones, it follows that the adoption of the New British Standard does in general result in a somewhat more economical design than the old. This greater economy is, however, obtained at the cost of some slight increase in the depth of girders, and in the case of buildings on very valuable sites, where the maximum headroom on the various floors is important, this increased depth may outweigh the reduced cost of the steelwork. There are, however, the more numerous cases where a few inches in headroom is of less importance than a reduced weight and cost of steelwork, and on the whole there is no doubt that the New British Standards suit the general requirements of the steel trade better than the old.

The properties of the New British Standards are given in the adjoining table. In column 10 is given the safe resisting moment for a stress not to exceed 7½ tons per sq. in. In the following column is given the safe shear on the beam stressing the web to 5½ tons per sq. in. The adoption of this stress will in some cases entail stiffening the webs if we adopt the stress limitation in the curve of Fig. 25. Cases where such stiffening would be necessary are enclosed in brackets. It should be mentioned that the adoption of this curve is not required by the L.C.C. General Powers Act of 1909, but is strongly recommended by the author. The next column gives the safe shear on the beam if the joists are used without stiffening, but adopting the reduced stress per square inch appropriate to their particular ratio of depth to web thickness in accordance with Fig. 25.

Size. Inches.	Wt. per foot. lbs.	Standard Thickness. Web.	Standard Thickness. Flange	Area. sq. ins.	Radii of Gyration, ins. About XX	Radii of Gyration, ins. About YY	Section Moduli, ins³. About XX	Section Moduli, ins³. About YY	Safe-Resisting Moment at 7½ T/□″ tons ins.	Safe Shear† at 5½ /□″ tons	Safe Shear* without Stiffeners. tons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Properties of Girder Sections.											
24×7½	90	·52	·984	26·47	9·61	1·51	203·6	16·12	1527·0	(61·5)	43·3
22×7	75	·50	·834	22·06	8·72	1·36	152·4	11·73	1143·0	(54·5)	40·0
20×6½	65	·45	·820	19·12	8·01	1·31	122·6	10·02	919·5	(44·3)	32·4
18×6	55	·42	·757	16·18	7·21	1·21	93·53	7·878	701·5	(37·1)	28·1
16×6	50	·40	·726	14·71	6·48	1 24	77·26	7·489	579·5	(31·1)	25·3
15×6	45	·38	·655	13·24	6·10	1·23	65·59	6·624	491·9	(27·7)	22·7
14×5½	40	·37	·627	11·77	5·66	1·12	53·87	5·377	404·0	(25·1)	21·3
13×5	35	·35	·604	10·30	5·25	1·03	43·62	4·326	327·2	(22·0)	18·9
12×5	30	·33	·507	8·827	4·84	·997	34·49	3·508	258·7	(19·3)	16·7
10×4½	25	·30	·505	7·354	4·08	·939	24·47	2·883	183·5	(14·3)	13·3
9×4	21	·30	·457	6·177	3·62	·820	18·03	2·074	135·2	(12·9)	12·7
8×4	18	·28	·398	5·296	3·24	·814	13·91	1·753	104·3	10·7	
7×3½	15	·25	·398	4·416	2·85	·738	10·26	1·376	76·95	8·20	
6×3	12	·23	·377	3·533	2·44	·643	6·996	·974	52·47	6·38	
5×2½	9	·20	·347	2·647	2·03	·546	4·364	·631	32·73	4·54	
4½×2	7	·19	·322	2·060	1·80	·431	2·957	·383	22·18	3·89	
4×1¾	5	·17	·239	1·470	1·58	·356	1·832	·213	13·74	3·18	
3×1½	4	·16	·249	1·177	1·19	·326	1·107	·167	8·303	2·11	
Properties of Heavy Beams and Pillars.											
18×8	80	·50	·950	23·53	7·41	1·72	143·6	17·36	1077·0	(42·7)	38·0
16×8	75	·48	·938	22·06	6·64	1·76	121·7	17·08	912·8	(35·8)	33·7
14×8	70	·46	·920	20·59	5·85	1·80	100·8	16·67	756·0	(29·4)	29·3
12×8	65	·43	·904	19·12	5·05	1·85	81·30	16·30	609·8	22·8	
10×8	55	·40	·783	16·18	4·22	1·84	57·74	13·69	433·1	17·3	
10×6	40	·36	·709	11·77	4·17	1·36	40·96	7·253	307·2	16·2	
9×7	50	·40	·825	14·71	3·76	1·65	46·25	11·48	346·9	15·1	
8×6	35	·35	·648	10·30	3·34	1·38	28·76	6·513	215·7	12·1	
6×5	25	·33	·561	7·351	2·48	1·16	15·05	3·951	112·9	8·20	
5×4½	20	·29	·513	5·882	2·06	1·06	10·01	2·929	75·08	5·83	
4×3	10	·24	·347	2·940	1·63	0·672	3·893	0·884	29·20	4·09	

* Adapting shear stress in Fig. 25.

† Stiffened when required. Joists requiring stiffening are in brackets.

BOOK REVIEWS

Everyday Life in Anglo-Saxon, Viking and Norman Times. By Marjorie and C. H. B. Quennell. (London: B. T. Batsford.) 5s. net.

This volume represents the fourth and the last of the well-known Everyday Life series. The authors have now completed their task of bringing up their story to the beginning of the period dealt with in their first two volumes "Everyday Things in England." The present volume, beginning with the later Iron Age, takes us through to the Norman Conquest. It is almost unnecessary to say that the object of the authors is to show man at work, feeding, and clothing himself—in short to tell the story of the practical efforts and accomplishments of the human race. In this they have succeeded. This book is attractively written and illustrated with a number of charming and interesting sketches.

The authors are to be congratulated upon an achievement which must have involved prodigious labour and research. In addition to providing a compendious survey of English life and work in a manner not before attempted, they have done an important work for the popularisation of architecture, especially in their volumes relating to more recent periods. They have constantly insisted upon the importance of plan in any consideration of architecture, and as their books have had, and are continuing to have, a wide circulation among the younger generation, their power for good in inducing an enlightened appreciation of architecture must have been considerable.

The Concrete Year Book, 1927. Edited by Oscar Faber, O.B.E., D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., and H. L. Childe. (London: Concrete Publications, Ltd.) Price 2s. 6d.; by post, 3s.

This well-known annual has been still further enlarged to 440 pages, most of which is due to additional matter in the Directory Section, which has been further classified for ease of reference. The volume consists of Handbook, Directory, and Catalogue Sections. The Handbook Section contains authoritative chapters on practically every aspect of concrete and reinforced concrete design and construction, embracing the latest practice at home and abroad. Tables for reinforced concrete design, a great deal of memoranda of everyday use, a complete bibliography of books on concrete and allied subjects, &c., are included. The information given is all standard practice or recommendations formulated after thorough investigation by competent bodies, and no attempt is made at giving individual opinions. The Directory Section is classified into sections giving particulars of all firms connected with or catering for the concrete industry, and these sections are further classified under the heading of the products supplied. A useful feature is a complete list of trade names and brands in use in the industry, with the names and addresses of the proprietors. The Catalogue Section, of over 200 pages, contains full particulars and illustrations of machinery, products, &c., used in the industry

PARTY WALLS: PRACTICE AND DECISIONS

CHAPTER IX.—DILAPIDATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH PARTY WALLS.

By J. DOUGLAS SCOTT, A.R.I.B.A.

So far as the writer is aware, it has never been decided whether a lessee is bound to repair a party wall under a general covenant to repair where party walls are not expressly mentioned. As all that is usually demised to a lessee is the undivided moiety of a party wall, it may well be argued that a party wall being no more part of one house than of the other adjoining one, and since in the absence of an agreement to the contrary each lessee is only bound to repair his own premises, it would seem that he would not be liable to repair a party wall which is not his separate property but the joint property of the two houses. Moreover, as it is now the more usual custom to insert, in addition to the general repairing covenants in a lease, a separate covenant binding the lessee to pay a proportionate part of the expense of repairing the party walls, it would seem that a lessee is not considered liable to repair party walls, under a general covenant to repair, otherwise there would be no necessity for an express covenant.

Under such an express covenant that will represent the utmost of the lessee's liability, and will exclude liability under the other covenants in respect thereof (Arding *v.* Economic Printing Co.).

Where in consequence of the natural action of time, repair became practically impossible and a house was condemned as a dangerous structure, it was held that, under the general covenant to repair, neither the tenant or landlord was liable for rebuilding. (Wright *v.* Lawson, 1903, in the case of a tenant; Torrens *v.* Walker, 1906, in the case of the landlord.)

Where in consequence of the natural action of time a house became so defective that it was condemned as a dangerous structure and was demolished, the landlord was awarded damages for breaches of the covenants to repair down to the time when further repair became impossible (*re* Serle, 1898). The same principles would apply in the case of a party wall.

In a somewhat similar case, but where it was proved that the walls had been built on timber planks laid on a muddy soil, the Court of Appeal held that the lessee was not bound to rebuild as the only method of repair would be by building up from the gravel below the mud and so resulting in a different structure from the original (Lister *v.* Lane, 1893).

The lessee, under a covenant to repair, uphold and maintain, was held liable for the cost of rebuilding a defective wall and was not entitled to set up the defence that it became defective by reason of its age and the effect of the elements (Lurcott *v.* Wakeley, 1911).

A landlord is not liable to do any repairs to the premises let by him unless he has agreed in writing to do so, and then only after notice of the want of repair which requires attention (Torrens *v.* Walker, 1906).

The exceptions to this ruling are where the landlord has expressly or impliedly warranted the premises as fit for any special purpose and non-repair would render them unfit for such purpose, and in the case of houses let within the rent limits imposed by the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, and subsequent Acts, for any tenancy other than a repairing tenancy for not less than three years certain.

A covenant to repair and keep in repair all external parts of the demised premises will extend to a party wall between the demised premises and the adjoining one. In the case of Green *v.* Eales it was held that such a wall was legally speaking an external wall, and that the external parts of the premises are those which form the enclosure of them, and that it is immaterial whether those parts are exposed to the atmosphere or rest upon and adjoin some other building which forms no part of the demised premises.

A tenant in common of a party wall will not be liable in an action for waste where he pulls it down and rebuilds as good a wall in its place as there will be no lasting damage to the freehold and no destructive waste can be alleged. (Standard Bank of British South Africa *v.* Stokes, 1879).

It is a breach of the covenant to make a doorway or opening through a party wall without the freeholder's license and keeping it open when made is a further breach, as it is held that the making of such doorway or opening is a partial destruction of the demised premises and a covenant to repair, uphold, and maintain and keep in good repair implies a duty not to destroy the demised premises.

TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL

BUILDING BEYOND STATUTORY HEIGHT.

The Tribunal of Appeal sat at the offices of The Surveyors' Institution, 12, Great George-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, on Thursday, February 17, to hear an appeal under Section 48, sub-section 2, of the London Building Act, against the consent of the London County Council of July 26, 1926, to the erection of a building at Nos. 273–287, Regent-street (to be known as Roxburgh House), of a greater height than that prescribed by the said Act. The Tribunal consisted of Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C. (Chairman), Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Dendy Watney, F.S.I., and Mr. C. H. Love (Clerk). Mr. A. M. Trustram Eve appeared on behalf of the appellants, and Mr. E. J. Rimmer for the respondents.

During the course of his remarks Mr. Eve said the appeal dated August 13, 1926, had been put forward by his clients, who were the trustees of the late Mr. J. A. Michell, the owners of 999 year leases of three properties in Great Castle-street, and three in Princes-street. The trustees felt aggrieved that the London County Council had given consent to the building in question being built to a greater height than that fixed by Statute, viz., 87 ft. instead of 80 ft. He submitted that in this particular case the Statute fixed a very high and liberal margin, and if it was desired by any owners of property to exceed that margin, very clear and good reasons should be given as to why the prescribed limit should be exceeded. The height of the original building was 47 ft. His clients were the owners of the property backing on to the building which was being erected. Between the two buildings there was a very narrow right of way, which in one part measured 9 ft. 2 in., and in another 13 ft. 2 in. He contended that even if a building was erected to the limit prescribed by the legislature, it would seriously menace his clients' rights to light and air, and if the respondents were permitted to exceed that height, it would further aggravate the position. The ground landlords were the Crown, against whom there was no question of rights of light. Assuming that the ground landlords had been private individuals, and there had been a building of 47 ft. high pulled down, his clients, as owners of the lights facing Roxburgh House, would have been entitled to go to the High Court and obtain an injunction against the owners of the property putting up a building higher than 47 ft., because it would be seen on inspection that anything like a building 80 ft. in height would be a very serious menace with regard to light. His clients considered that the new building had quite ruined the light to the windows on the ground and first floor of their property which backed on to the building in question. He therefore pleaded that the Tribunal should rule that there was no justification for the respondents desiring to build to a greater height than the Statute had laid down.

Mr. Rimmer stated that the actual height of the building for which consent had been obtained was 86 ft. 6 in., and the progress of the work beyond 80 ft. had been stopped pending the hearing of the present appeal. There had been a large amount of correspondence between the parties, and the appellants complaint right through had been against a building being erected higher than the old building. It had been suggested that it was unfriendly that his clients should build higher than three or four floors. He contended that the real complaint was that his clients were erecting a substantially higher building than the old one. As a matter of fact, his clients could erect an even higher building than prescribed by the provisions of the Act, because they could build two stories in the roof, which commenced at the 80 ft. level. With regard to the damage to light of the windows of the appellants' property, he stated that his clients' architects had put forward certain proposals to meet that objection. He contended that by his clients building a vertical wall of white glazed tiles the appellants would receive reflected light of greater intensity than hitherto existed. His submission was that they had got to a stage when the reflected light was so strong that a mere addition of 6 ft. or 7 ft. would cause no obstruction. His contention was that the appellants had not made out a substantial case against the erection of the building to the height, consent for which had been given by the L.C.C. He asked that the Tribunal should uphold the consent which had been granted, and enable the work to be completed.

During the hearing expert evidence was submitted by both parties. After a brief adjournment to consider the matter, the Chairman announced that after giving careful consideration to the arguments put forward by Mr. Eve and Mr. Rimmer, the Tribunal had decided to allow the appeal with 50 guineas costs.

LONDON SQUARES: PRESERVATION BILL

The text is issued of the Bill introduced into the House of Commons to prohibit the erection of buildings and structures on garden squares in the Administrative County of London. It prohibits building operations except with the sanction of the Minister of Health, and provides that, before giving such consent the Minister must afford an opportunity to the London County Council and the Council of the Metropolitan borough in which the garden square is situated of considering whether they desire to purchase the square in order that it may be retained as an open space.

In the event of the Council or a Borough Council passing a resolution to the effect that they desire to acquire the square, the Minister will hold an inquiry into the matter, and after considering the result of such inquiry he will be empowered either to sanction the acquisition of the square under the provisions of the Act, or to give the consent asked for by the owner to the placing of buildings or other structures thereon. For the purpose of the Act a garden square will be deemed to be any open space not owned by a public authority to which either the public generally or a limited section of the public shall have had access for a term of years exceeding twenty-five, and which during such period has not had any buildings erected upon it other than buildings required in connection with the use of the land as an open space.

OBITUARY

Sir Luke Fildes, R.A.

We regret to record the death of Sir Luke Fildes, R.A., on Sunday last, at his London house. Sir Luke, who was 83, held a very high position in the world of art, and was one of the last of the great painters of the Victorian era. The work by which he was best known, and is most likely to be remembered, is "The Doctor," painted for the late Sir Henry Tate, and now in the Tate Gallery. Deceased was elected R.A. in 1887 and knighted in 1906, a year after he had exhibited his portrait of Queen Alexandra. He was created K.C.V.O. in 1918.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION.—VIII

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

PART IV of the 1894 Act deals with the naming and numbering of streets. Notice must be given to the Council before any name is given to a street, and the proposed name should bear, if possible, some relation to the district. All houses shall be numbered as the Council may order. In numbering houses, the following rules are to be followed :—

St. Paul's Cathedral is recognised as a centre point, and the numbering of houses begin at the end or entrance of the street nearest to that building, except where a street leads from a main thoroughfare to a less important street, and then the numbering must start from the main thoroughfare. Taking, therefore, the sides of a street as left and right (assuming that the back is towards St. Paul's), the odd numbers will be assigned to the left-hand side, and the even numbers to the right-hand side.

PART V.—OPEN SPACES ABOUT BUILDINGS AND HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS.

Meaning of "Domestic Building" in this Part of Act.

Section 39. For the purpose of this Part of this Act the expression "domestic building" shall not include any buildings used or constructed or adapted to be used wholly or principally as offices or counting houses.

Note.—This expression "domestic building" is defined by Sect. 5 (26), light and ventilation of habitable basements (Sect. 40). In the case of domestic buildings erected after the commencement of this Act, which shall have a habitable basement, there shall, for the purpose of giving light and air to such basement, be provided in the rear of such building and exclusively belonging thereto an open space of an aggregate extent of not less than 100 sq. ft. free from any erection thereon, about the level of the adjoining pavement, which open space, notwithstanding anything hereinafter contained, need not necessarily adjoin the rear boundary of the premises.

Note.—The Public Health (London) Act, 1891, provides for regulations to be observed "where any underground room, which was not let or occupied separately as a dwelling before the passing of this Act, shall not be so let or occupied unless it possesses the following requisites." These are given in sections 96, 97 and 98 of this Act.

Rules as to Habitable Rooms are given in section 70 of the London Building Act, 1894.

Section 40 should be read in connection with section 41. The latter section allows in certain cases for the whole site to be built over to a height of 16 ft. above the level of the pavement. Where there is a habitable basement, however, 100 sq. ft. of light and air space must be provided in the rear of the building in addition to any light and air space which is available to such habitable basement in the front or sides.

The 100 ft. space at the rear need not necessarily adjoin the boundary wall, it can be a court in the building. The width can be less than 10 ft., provided the minimum of 100 sq. ft. is maintained, that sufficient light and air is provided, and that any buildings within the 10 ft. width do not project above the level of the pavement.

Space at Rear of Buildings.

Section 41. With respect to domestic buildings erected after the commencement of this Act and abutting upon a street formed or laid out after the commencement of this Act, the following provisions shall have effect :—

(i) There shall be provided at the rear of every such building an open space exclusively belonging to such building, and of an aggregate extent of not less than 150 ft.

Where there is a basement story directly and sufficiently lighted and ventilated by the open space provided under the preceding section (40) irrespective of any use to which the ground story is appropriated, or where there is no such basement story, but where the ground story is not constructed or adapted to be inhabited, the open space required by this section may be provided above the level of the ceiling of the ground story, or a level of 16 ft. exclusive of lantern lights measured from the level of the adjoining pavement.

In all other cases, the open space shall be free from any erection thereon above the level of the adjoining pavement, except a water-closet, earth-closet or privy, and a receptacle for ashes and enclosing walls, none of which erections shall exceed 9 ft. in height.

(ii) Such open space shall extend throughout the entire width of such building and to a depth in every part of at least 10 ft. from such building.

Note.—Section 40 deals with open space to habitable rooms in basements and subsections 1 and 2 of section 41 deals with open spaces at the rear of domestic buildings. Where the ground floor is used, say, for business purposes, the whole of the ground can be covered with a building not exceeding 16 ft. high above the adjoining pavement, with, of ocurse, adequate ventilation, &c., for the habitable basement (if any) as provided in section 40. Above the ground story building or above the ground level, as the case may be, a space of not less than 150 ft. super must be provided at the rear of the building with a minimum width of 10 ft. Thus to a building 15 ft. or more in width a depth of 10 ft. would meet the requirements, but to a building less than 15 ft. wide, the depth of the space at the back must be increased in order to obtain the minimum air space of 150 ft. super.

The next subsections deal with the height of buildings in relation to space at the rear.

(iii) The height of any such building in relation to the space required in the rear thereof shall be fixed and ascertained as follows :—

(*a*) An imaginary line (hereafter referred to as "the horizontal line") shall be drawn at right angles to the roadway formed or to be formed in front of the building and through or directly over a point in front of the centre of the face of the building ;

(*b*) The horizontal line shall be produced to intersect the boundary of the open space furthest from the said roadway ;

(*c*) The horizontal line shall be drawn throughout at the level of the pavement formed, or to be formed, in front of the centre of the building, unless the site of the building incline towards the roadway, in which case the horizontal line shall be drawn directly over the said point in front of the centre of the face of the building at the level throughout of the ground at the boundary of the space furthest from such roadway where such boundary is intersected by the horizontal line ;

(*d*) A second imaginary line (in this Part of this Act called the "diagonal line") shall be drawn in the direction of the building above and in the same vertical plane with the horizontal line and inclined thereto at an angle of sixty-three and a half degrees, and meeting the horizontal line where it intersects the boundary of the space furthest removed from such roadway ;

(*e*) No part of such building shall extend above the diagonal line, except chimneys, dormers, gables, turrets, or other architectural ornaments aggregating in all to not more than one-third of the width of the near elevation of such building, and except any building which, under the provisions of this section, is permitted on the open space.

The remainder of subsection (1) provides for the mean level of a pavement when same is not all on one level, and also for the mean distance to the rear boundary wall, where the latter is not parallel with the rear wall of the building. Provision is made for irregular shaped sites, corner sites, and sites with open public spaces, or streets abutting immediately upon the land at the rear.

Note.—The foregoing sub-section deals with open spaces at the rear of buildings abutting upon new streets

The height of 9 ft. for water-closet, privy and enclosing walls, &c., can be taken to mean the height from the ground adjoining and not from the pavement in front of main building as defined in sect. 5 (21).

The diagonal line of 63½ degs. intersects the horizontal line at the boundary of the open space at the rear, even if the whole of the ground is built upon to the height of 16 ft. above the pavement level.

(2) With respect to domestic buildings erected after the commencement of this Act abutting upon a street formed or laid out before the commencement of this Act, the provisions of this section shall apply with this modification, that the horizontal line shall be drawn throughout at a level of 16 ft. above the level of the adjoining pavement, and that in any case (except in the case of dwelling-houses to be inhabited or adapted to be inhabited by persons of the working class), the open space to be provided in accordance with paragraphs (i) and (ii) of sub-section 1 of this section may be provided above the level of the ceiling of the ground floor story or above a level of 16 ft. (exclusive of lantern lights) above the level of the adjoining pavement.

The next portion of this sub-section provides for the extension of any part of the building above the diagonal line, if the Council agree.

The final paragraph provides for the exemption from this section of houses abutting in the rear on the River Thames or on a public park or open public space, not less than 80 ft. in depth.

Note.—Subsection 2 deals with open spaces at the rear of buildings abutting upon old streets, and allows the horizontal line to be 16 ft. above the pavement level. No allowance is made for the rise (if any) of the ground from the pavement to the boundary at the rear.

SUB-DIVISION OF OLD HOUSES

IN a letter to the *Times* upon this subject, Mr. Reginald H. Hellyer writes :—

"The conversion of a mansion of architectural and, possibly, historical interest, into well-equipped flats, should not present any great difficulty or entail much structural alteration, but, as each flat will obviously require its own private sanitary installation, it may be necessary to divide some of the rooms in order to provide bathroom and kitchen accommodation, and so forth. This can be compactly arranged upon modern lines, to occupy some small but convenient space. The bathroom could be laid out to include bath and wash-basin. The sanitary arrangements are preferably kept apart. The kitchen details should be grouped near an existing fireplace or opening, so that the flue could be used to carry away the fumes of the gas-cooker which would probably be installed, and the recess could be tiled. A sink of convenient size and shape could be fixed underneath a window for light, the best arrangement being a grooved, teak drainer upon either side, and the taps delivering over the sink from standards fixed at the back through a capping strip, a plate-rack being fixed upon either or both sides above the draining board. Careful selection will provide good fittings to meet the above requirements at moderate cost.

"The heating and domestic hot-water are assumed to be already provided in the mansion, merely requiring re-distribution or extension upon 'communal' lines. This arrangement has great advantages over an independent hot-water apparatus for each flat, not only upon the score of economy, but in the matter of labour-saving and concentration, avoiding the annoyance and trouble of individual boiler-cooking and regulation—in fact, in such a matter as that discussed above, there is no worthy alternative to the central control of heating and hot water supply."

SURFACE TREATMENT OF CONCRETE & CAST STONE

MR. H. A. HOLT continued the series of lectures at 9, Conduit-street, confined to workers in the building trades, when he read on Wednesday evening a paper on "Surface Treatment of Concrete and Cast Stone." Opening his address, the lecturer said that the subject of the artistic surface treatment of concrete was one which until fairly recently had been somewhat shelved. Architects had in the past relied almost solely upon the design of a concrete structure to produce a pleasing effect and were resigned to the fact that the material which they were using must necessarily be of a cold, monotonous grey appearance. Traditional construction consisted of a collection of units assembled according to the design of the architect, and the design was prepared with due regard to the supposed limitations of the material employed. But concrete construction involved an essential departure from the traditional and, by presenting new problems for consideration, exerted a corresponding influence upon design. There gradually developed a variety of processes for treating concrete, which might be classified as follows:—

Coloured cement washes; coloured cement used in concrete generally; renderings and stuccos, coloured or otherwise; exposed aggregate; and cast stone.

All these treatments were used nowadays to good effect, and each had its particular advantages for different classes of work. Of all the methods which had been evolved for treating a concrete surface none were so interesting or productive of such good results as the last two mentioned, and it was to cast stone and exposed aggregate work that the lecturer proposed to confine his remarks.

Perhaps the first man to realise the possibilities of concrete in the form of cast stone took a tip from Nature, for after all, what was Nature's method of building if not concreting? The formation of sedimentary rock, chalk and other materials of the earth's strata was due to a similar cementation slowly developed throughout the ages as that brought about more rapidly in the concrete of modern science. Cast stone could be described as reconstructed stone, and, as a matter of fact, this was a far more apt description of the nature of the material.

Cast stone was made by crushing natural stone or using the water-stone chips from quarries or stone yards and building it up again into definite shapes, but replacing Nature's binding materials with something which in many instances was infinitely stronger, namely, Portland cement. The surface of the cast stone was then dressed. Exposed or scrubbed aggregate work differed very slightly from cast stone in all but appearance. It was not a reconstruction of any known material but a true revelation of concrete.

The principle was, as was the case in cast stone, to remove from the surface of the concrete the film of cement which, if the concrete were properly made, invariably formed, and exposed the aggregate. One had to rely on the aggregate or combination of aggregates to give a pleasing and attractive appearance when exposed. Whereas in cast stone the size of the aggregate was limited by the character of the natural stone and the method of dressing, with exposed aggregate work there was no such limit, and the size of the aggregate was only governed by the requirements relating to the manufacture of sound, dense concrete. One of the most important factors to be taken into consideration in the manufacture of cast stone was the exact reproduction of the colour of the natural stone. In the majority of cases white Portland cement or a mixture of white and grey gave the best results.

For cast Portland stone no pigment was necessary, but for nearly every other stone it was essential that pigment be added to the cement; for although the natural stone aggregate would provide most of the colour, it was unavoidable that some of the cement should show, and this must be so coloured that when it was set and hard it should be indistinguishable from the aggregate. Opinion was very divided as to the best consistency to use in making pre-cast synthetic stone, and as there were several methods of moulding, the variation in water content was probably due to the fact that whilst one manufacturer found that his process called for a dry mix, another might find that a wet mix was more suited to his work. For important buildings, cast stone was sometimes made solid throughout; that was to say, the special aggregate and coloured cement extended throughout the whole section. By far the most common method was to use the special cast stone mixture of crushed stone and coloured cement for the face only, and ordinary ballast concrete for the backing. If, as was usually the case, the maximum size of the special aggregate was ¼ in., the facing need not be more than ½ in. to ¾ in.

Owing to certain difficulties, cast stone was, until fairly recently, used almost exclusively for pre-cast work, but the difficulties had been overcome and a satisfactory method had been found of constructing cast stone *in situ*. A really fine example of this work was to be seen near Dorking in the new Deepdene bridge over the River Mole. The treatment of the surface of cast stone was one of the most important stages in its manufacture. In the modern product, not only must the colour exactly resemble that of the natural stone of which it is made, but also the texture must be a faithful reproduction. Of all the methods of treating cast stone, none perhaps was more interesting or productive of better results than the tooled surface. Natural stone had been finished in this way for centuries, and it was a method which was quite familiar to both the architect and the mason. The tools used were just the ordinary mason's bolster and a wide chisel with serrated teeth. Another method, and one which was very widely used, was the rubbed surface. This was particularly suitable for high-grade work and where very sharp arrises and intricate moulding were required. In pre-cast work, when the cast stone was taken from the moulds it would frequently be found that there were small holes on the surface, due to the trapping of air. These and other irregularities should first of all be filled with an exactly similar mixture to that of which the facing was made. A cream was then made of very finely crushed stone and cement and floated over the whole surface. When this was dry it was brushed away, and the result at this stage was quite pleasing and the sand-face finish thus produced was preferred by many architects. But if the rubbed surface was required the concrete must be left until it was a little harder. The cement must be approximately of equal hardness to the aggregate, so that one was not rubbed away before the other. Carborundum was chiefly used for rubbing down, but York stone or red Mansfield stone were also suitable. Polishing was another treatment of cast stone, which was, of course, just a refinement of rubbing. The rubbing stone usually used for polishing was snakestone. It was a particularly suitable treatment for cast Hopton Wood stone and was used for interior as well as exterior work.

Beautiful effects could be obtained by scrubbing or washing the cement away from the surface of concrete, and this treatment was not confined to cast stone, but could be used on any type of concrete. In cast-stone work where a very porous crushed stone was to be used as the aggregate, and this aggregate exposed by tooling, etc., it was advisable to treat the surface when the cement was thoroughly set and hard with a solution of silicate of soda or fluosilicate to increase its impermeability and reduce the risk of damage by frost. The advantages of cast stone over natural stone were many, but one of the greatest was the uniformity with which it weathered. However carefully natural stone was selected, some blocks would weather very much more rapidly than others. To some people this might be a charm, but it might be an expensive charm. Again, one of the drawbacks to the use of natural stone was the fact that it must be laid on its natural bed if it was to last. Whilst this is done in very many cases where proper supervision was exercised, occasionally the stone was laid haphazard with disastrous results. When one takes into account the fact that the natural stone aggregate was in many cases the waste material from quarries, and that in the majority of cases in pre-cast work innumerable units were cast from the same mould, it could be easily realised that the cost of a cast stone block was only about 60 per cent. of the cost of a cut block in the natural stone.

That the life of some natural stones used in buildings was limited was evidenced by the trouble recently discovered in connection with the defective condition of the stone work of the Houses of Parliament, and it was in the repairs of old buildings that cast stone was given a certain prominence. It was ascertained that the quarries from which the original stone was drawn were disused, and in order to effect the repairs to some of our most beautiful buildings, cathedrals, etc., it was found to be entirely satisfactory to break down the stone which had to be replaced and reassemble it as cast stone. By the careful addition of pigment and close attention being given to the texture, an exact match was obtained, and when inspected by experts they were unable to detect the reconstructed stone from the material of which the building had originally been built.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday.*

The Lighting of London Tenements.

DURING the debate on the second reading of the London County Council (General Powers) Bill in the House of Commons, Sir W. Davison, the Unionist member for South Kensington, called attention to clause 56, which contained the proposal to make the owners of tenement property in the county of London liable to summary conviction and heavy penalty in the case of every staircase which, in the opinion of the local authority or any officer of that authority, was not sufficiently lighted. Petitions against this clause, he said, had been lodged by some twenty authorities which for many years past had provided working-class dwellings in London.

The Bill was, however, read a second time.

Leasehold Reform.

Leave was granted to Major Owen, a Liberal member, to introduce a Bill to amend the law governing the relations between landlord and tenant. He said that the Bill proposed to give further power to the expert tribunal already constituted under the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919, to determine all disputes between landlords and tenants as to the terms of tenancy. It also proposed to repeal sub-section (12) of section 84 of the Law of Property Act, 1925, and to re-enact it so as to extend the power to vary covenants which had become either ou of date or unfair. It provided also for vesting in the tenant the property in future buildings erected or improvements executed by him. He was to be compensated if the lease was not renewed, and if the lease was renewed his own improvements were not to be assessable in the rent. The landlord's claim for dilapidations was to be restricted to the actual loss to the landlord, while, on the other hand, the tenant would be able to set off against the claim for dilapidations improvements carried out by him voluntarily. The Bill represented the views of the Liberal Party in regard to leasehold reform.

The Bill was read a first time.

Peers' War Memorial.

A Select Committee of the House of Lords has been appointed to make the necessary arrangement for the erection of the Peers' War

Memorial. The Committee consists of: The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Lincolnshire, Earl Beauchamp, Earl of Oxford and Asquith, Earl Buxton, the Earl of Crawford, Viscount Peel, Lord Desborough, and Lord Arnold.

St. Stephen's Hall Panels.

Sir H. Brittain asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, as representing the First Commissioner of Works, what progress was being made in the paintings for the eight panels to be placed in St. Stephen's Hall.

Captain Hacking said that all the paintings were in hand, and it was hoped that they would be completed during the coming summer.

Houses Built.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. T. Thomson that up to February 1 the numbers of houses which had been completed in England and Wales with State assistance under the various Housing Acts were 294,515 by local authorities, and 224,929 by private enterprise. The numbers under construction under the Housing Acts on February 1 were 60,369 by local authorities, and 42,494 by private enterprise.

Town-Planning Schemes.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. T. Thomson that 294 urban authorities had prepared or are preparing town-planning schemes, a number of which extended to portions of other urban areas. The number of urban authorities with a population of 10,000 or over in whose areas formal steps had not been taken in the preparation of town-planning schemes was 276.

Loans for Slum Clearances.

Mr. Chamberlain also informed Mr. T. Thomson that prior to the financial year 1924–5, separate accounts were not furnished to the Department for expenditure under Parts I and II of the Housing Act, 1890, as distinct from Part III of that Act. The payments made on account of Exchequer subsidy for slum clearances for 1924–5 onwards were as follows:—

Year.	London.	England and Wales.	Total.
1924–5 ..	£12,800 ..	£2,592 ..	£15,392
1925–6 ..	18,950 ..	8,000 ..	26,950
1926–7* ..	26,050 ..	18,150 ..	44,200

* Estimated.

Concrete Construction.

Viscountess Astor asked for the number of houses built of concrete construction, or of other special modes of construction, in local authority schemes and by private enterprise under the several Housing Acts.

Mr. Chamberlain said that statistics were not available showing the total number of houses of concrete and other special methods of construction built since the War. Estimates based on returns obtained from local authorities in connection with State-assisted schemes under the Housing Acts of 1923 and 1924 showed that contracts had been made for 41,849 concrete houses and 8,563 houses of other special methods of construction, of which 22,361 houses of concrete and 3,887 of other special methods had been completed under these Acts. Of the completed houses 17,012 in concrete had been built by local authorities and 5,349 by private enterprise; while of the houses built by other special methods, 2,600 had been completed by local authorities and 1,287 by private enterprise.

Rural Housing.

In reply to Mr. Hurd, Mr. Chamberlain said that 33 urban authorities and 35 rural authorities had made applications to be declared local authorities for the purposes of the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.

Cottage Architecture.

Viscountess Astor asked in which districts advisory committees had been, or were about to be, set up, in order to advise on the reconditioning of cottage architecture under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.

Mr. Chamberlain said he regretted that he had as yet no information on the matter referred to.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting!—ED.

Demolishing Hollow Brick Walls.

[REPLY TO "H. E. B.," FEBRUARY 4.]

SIR,—In answer to your correspondent's inquiry, I have just had an opportunity of pulling down some hollow walls where the ordinary twisted galvanised ties were used, and which I personally saw used 25 years ago, and I am pleased to say they are as sound now as the day they were used. In this town (Worthing) we have found by experience that hollow walls are the best method of keeping the damp out. It would be useless to say that we never have any trouble with mortar dropping on to the wall ties, but the trouble, however, has been very slight indeed. We find by continually warning the foreman and the men that they gradually get into the way of clearing the wall ties so that trouble in this respect rarely occurs.

WELLER W. SANDELL.

SIR,—With reference to your correspondent's lament over the difficulty of keeping mortar droppings from collecting on wall-ties, I have designed two specially-shaped ties, either of which, I think, would practically overcome the trouble. If any firm of manufacturers of iron goods will enter into some kind of agreement safeguarding me against the purloining of the ideas whilst the questions of saleability and terms are being discussed, I shall be pleased to get into touch with them. Any communication should be sent to the Editor of *The Builder*.

REXOR.

Coke Breeze Lintol.

SIR,—Is it safe to put a lintol (reinforced) composed of coke breeze over an opening for a stove or "Devon" fireplace? I have seen breeze bricks burned as fuel, and it appears to me that the heat would cause a lintol to fire in time, or to crack and spawl away. I shall be glad to have your readers' opinion on this.

C.

Damp Course.

SIR,—What is the remedy for damp walls where the dampness is not due to leakage of roof, but seems to occur on changes in the weather? The house is some 200 years old or more. Can you explain what a damp course really is?

S. E.

Old Timber Beam Construction.

[REPLY TO MESSRS. S. WHITELOCK & CO., FEBRUARY 18.]

SIR,—I remember spending many hours as a student sketching and hearing lectures upon flitched beams, the strength of which was claimed to be in the reversing of the twin halves of a squared beam both laterally and longitudinally so as to make use of the stronger and weaker members of the tree to their best advantage. I wonder if there is any practical virtue in this practice, or whether all the cutting up and bolting together in the world will make as strong a unit as nature has provided in the first instance. It would be interesting to hear if there are any reliable data showing the comparative strength of timber at the heart and in the outer rings, and at the base and upper part of the tree, and whether the differences are sufficient to warrant the above practice. The recent letters on old beam construction have called the matter to mind.

VICTORIAN.

Profit on Cottage Work.

[REPLY TO "PRODUCTION AND PROFIT," FEBRUARY 18.]

SIR,—Apart from a minority of contractors, I think that all others, and also building owners and architects, would agree that the generally accepted fair rate of net profit allowable to a contractor, and which he is entitled to expect on any job which is expected to pay in itself, is 10 per cent., apart from overhead charges, &c. In many cases, as when it is desired to retain a building staff during slack periods, or to secure a desirable customer, it will be necessary to cut this profit considerably, but any greater profit will be an indication of something wrong with the industry, and a golden age which will prove all too short and followed by a reaction of depression from which it will be difficult to recover.

The overhead charges can hardly be assessed by other than the people who are running the business. In any case the question of high railway rates does not arise under this head because they are definite figures which can be included in the prime costing. Difficulty of obtaining material for cottage work is often a matter of credit. Merchants are often shy of the young firm and profess empty hands, which become miraculously bountiful when the wealthy contractor round the corner calls for supplies. The best cure for this state of affairs is prompt cash, no doubt a difficulty in many cases, but where an impossibility an indication of a premature opening of the business. It is, however, a fact that many a firm has secured the confidence of the merchant in a very short while by an early exhibition of ready cash.

Illness is a risk that should be taken, though it may bite into the net profit. To a lesser degree bad weather falls under the same head, and it will be found that the loss of time from this cause is far less than generally believed. In supervising a large contract during the wretched weather of the early months of last year, when it was in its carcasing stage, I was surprised to find from my records that the bricklayers lost only two half-days in 10 weeks. This was largely due to organising the work so as to keep back some that could be executed under cover in this particular job. When as many as possible of these contingencies have been eliminated it will probably be found that a further 2 per cent. or 3 per cent. will cover the overhead charges for estimating purposes. If a business is to be built up and expanded a limited risk must be taken.

ADVICE.

Concrete Made with Sand-Lime Bricks.

SIR,—I have just done a job in concrete made with rubble from sand-lime bricks, and have a large area of grano-paving to lay. Would it be safe to use the rubble of these bricks for concrete?

W.

Sawn Laths.

[REPLY TO "W. R. C.," FEBRUARY 11, AND "INTERESTED," FEBRUARY 25.]

SIR,—I think the cause governing the use of 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. laths is not the size of the room, but the spacing of the floor to ceiling joists and partition uprights. For ceilings with timbers at 14 in. centres, 3 ft. 6 in. laths work without waste; at 15 in. centres, 2 ft. 6 in. laths give least waste, but a 3 ft. 9 in. lath would be better. As however 3 ft. 9 in. is not a trade size, some builders prefer 4 ft., which only wastes 3 in., and does not involve so many double rows of nails as 2 ft. 6 in. laths. On partitions with uprights at 2 ft. 6 in. centres, 4 ft. is the size demanded, and at 2 ft. 3 in. centres, 4 ft. 6 in.

X. R. E.

Broseley Tiles.

SIR,—We should be obliged if any of your readers could give us the correct sizes, &c., of angle (corner) and hip tiles, &c., for use with Broseley tiles, 10½ in. by 6½ in.

REDHILL TILE CO., LTD.

Dance Floor.

SIR,—Can any of your readers inform me of the best method of installing a dance floor of wood on a concrete floor, height being an important factor owing to the present concrete floor being at step height at present? Is maple the best wood for this class of floor? Any information would be much appreciated.

WEEKLY READER.

THE BUILDING TRADE

BY-LAWS RELATING TO BUILDINGS AND STREETS.—IX

BEFORE passing to the very complex subject of the control by by-laws of streets, we must briefly note the observations of the Committee on Building By-laws on the question as to whether it should remain optional, as at present, for local authorities to make by-laws, or whether some form of compulsion should be exerted, so that by-laws in some form may be put in force in every district. In 1914, when the Committee commenced its inquiry, there were some 220 districts with no by-laws at all, and the evidence given before the Committee led them to the conclusion that the rural model code, at least, ought to be put in force in every district. The Committee observed that the building code should be kept as simple as possible, a process aided by the tripartite division into urban, intermediate and rural.

In the first place the Committee recommended that every district should have at least a minimum code of by-laws, and they did not consider that any appreciable number of local authorities would refuse to carry out a statutory direction that by-laws should be made, but it was suggested that in cases of default the Ministry should have power to declare by order that certain by-laws should come into force and take effect as if made by the local authority, there being precedent for this in section 44 of the Housing Act, 1909, a section now, as we have stated before, extended in its operation by section 101 of the Housing Act, 1925.

The second step to be considered was how the by-laws thus put in operation should be enforced, and here again the Committee were of opinion that the number of local authorities who would deliberately neglect to enforce the provisions which had been put in force by the Ministry would be even smaller than the number who would disobey the statutory direction to adopt by-laws for their districts, but to provide for such a contingency it was suggested that the Ministry's existing powers under the Public Health Acts might be strengthened by enabling the Ministry to appoint the County Council, on default of the local authority, to execute the by-laws, there being a precedent for this, as under those Acts the Ministry have power to nominate a person to act in place of a defaulting authority in other matters (see section 299, Public Health Act, 1875), and in London, under section 101 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, power is already given to the Ministry to appoint the County Council to enforce by-laws in default of the borough councils.

The Committee then had to consider what steps should be taken to secure that the by-laws are adequate and strengthened as required. The original by-laws in a district that had hitherto been without them would be, the Report states, in most cases the rural form, and the Committee considered that if their suggestion was adopted of giving equal statutory by-law-making powers to all authorities (the recommendation we referred to in our second article), graduation of the by-laws according to the character of the area, rural, intermediate and urban, would be easy to secure, judged by the state of the development of the districts but not their governmental designation as merely urban or rural.

The Report points out that there is no reason why a rural area which happens in law to be in an urban district should not have such a reduction in the standard of control as is represented by substituting a rural for an urban code of by-laws, and there is every reason why an urban area, though called a rural district, should have the urban or intermediate by-laws which it needs, and the same considerations apply to parts of districts, for, given an ascertained boundary, there is no reason why one part of a district should not have by-laws different from another, and the Committee expressed a wish that local authorities should realise that this can be done and that such a policy is encouraged by the Ministry. In a rural district, it was pointed out, the most obvious boundary is that of the contributory place, and it would probably be convenient for the sake of certainty to adopt this, even at the cost of including, for example, a truly rural portion of a contributory place in the ambit of urban or intermediate by-laws.

The Report then speaks of the possibly rapid development of districts, as, for instance, by a new coal pit being sunk, or a factory being set up in a purely rural area, and states that although there is no reason to doubt that the majority of district councils would take steps to meet this danger and adopt more comprehensive by-laws, yet it was just possible that rather than check industrial development in the district, they might connive at building of an improper or ill-considered character, or that the commercial development might be too rapid to be met by the present machinery of local government, and to meet these possibilities they suggested the following machinery:—

The recommendation to which we have referred above, that every district should be compellel to make by-laws, or in default, the Ministry should have power to do so, ensures that plans of all buildings to be erected will be brought before the local authority, and to this the following recommendations were added (see paragraph 113):—

(1) Every local authority should be required to keep a simple record of the plans submitted to them and to make returns at such intervals as the Ministry prescribe of the number of such plans and whether they are for dwellings or factories, etc.

(2) That a specific right should be given to the County Council, to the parish council, or parish meeting, of any parish in a rural district, and elsewhere to any four inhabitants, to represent to the Ministry that the district had reached, or was likely to reach in the near future, a stage of development in which more comprehensive by-laws were required. (The number of persons was taken from section 10 of the Housing Act, 1909.)

(3) That the Ministry should be empowered upon a representation as aforesaid, or upon examination of the periodical returns of plans, or on the Medical Officers' reports already furnished to them, or upon representations by their own Inspectors, to require the adoption by the local authority of such by-laws as will meet the case and, in default on the part of the local authority, to put such extra by-laws in force.

We may perhaps be pardoned in connection with the above proposals for referring to the suggestion we made in our fifth and sixth articles in connection with the recommendations of the Committee as to the methods by which obsolete by-laws could be brought up to date and kept up to date, and uniformity be secured, as it will be seen the two subjects are closely allied; and the Committee recognised this, for in connection with the above proposals they were at first sight attracted by a suggestion that a single standard should be adopted in all districts, subject to necessary local variations.

Our suggestion was that the model series should be put in force in the districts to which they are appropriate by statutory order, but only after opportunity had been given to any local authority to show cause for the insertion of provisions to meet local circumstances, and it will be seen we think that in the recommendations we have noticed in this article the Committee were closely approaching this suggestion, although it was not before them. They admit, for instance, that no appreciable number of authorities would refuse to carry out a statutory direction that by-laws should be made, and if any local authority neglects to enforce the by-laws so made, the Committee here provide the machinery by which the by-laws can be put in force on their default. Lastly, the Committee admit that the process of seeing that the by-laws are strengthened as development progresses is the converse of the process they were considering earlier in the Report, and to which our suggestion applied, as to how by-laws can be brought up to date and too stringent by-laws can be repealed.

We submit that our suggestion, if adopted, might modify the recommendations contained in the part of the Report we have noticed above, and would perform the double task of bringing by-laws up to date and keeping them up to date that we referred to in our fifth and sixth articles, as well as the objects to be attained by the above recommendations. By-laws up to date would be put in force as we suggested in all districts, and as the appropriate models to the district would be put in force subject to local requirements, every area would have the appropriate by-laws and the cases in which local variation is required would prove quite the exception, and the system would work, we think, with far less friction than that outlined in the three suggestions we have set out above and do away with one element which we consider objectionable in the third recommendation, interference by private individuals. As by-laws, according to the other recommendations of the Committee, are only to exist for a term of years, the suggested period being ten years in nearly all cases, they would move with the stages of development of the various districts, and the only case requiring special treatment would be where a district has suddenly developed from some cause such as described above.

In the same section of the Report which deals with the provision and enforcement of by-laws, the Committee deals with another class of case where the local authority has made by-laws but neglects to enforce them, or some of them (see paragraph 114). The Report points out that it is obviously the duty of an administrative body to carry out the law, and this duty is even stronger morally where the body is one like a local authority who has power to amend the law, if in practice it is found to work badly, by passing an amending by-law; but as the law stands there is no power to compel a local authority to perform its duty in enforcing its by-laws, for the Ministry of Health cannot do so under section 299 of the Public Health Act, 1875, whilst a private person, under section 253, can only do so if he is "an aggrieved person," and this, according to the decided cases, is a very difficult fact to prove. As regards the powers of the Ministry in this direction, the passage in the Report (paragraph 115) is not very easy to follow, and we quote it: "As the law stands a local authority is not in practice compellable to enforce its by-laws if it chooses to ignore its duty; the Local Government Board" [we have throughout these articles substituted the Ministry of Health for this] "have under section 299 of the Public Health Act, 1875, which gives them certain powers to require the enforcement of the Public Health Acts, no power to require a local authority to do so, and a defaulting authority has therefore a free hand. We presume a mandamus would lie to compel a council to do its duty in this respect" [that is, enforce its by-laws] "as in any other, but there appears no direct authority for this as a general proposition, and mandamus is, anyhow, not a remedy which in practice the ordinary ratepayer can use."

We gather that the doubt here expressed

is whether a mandamus will lie under section 299 to compel a local authority to enforce its by-laws, for, of course, a statutory duty under the Acts can thus be enforced; but the remedy is at any rate cumbrous and unsuited to the private complainant, and the Committee recommended that the County Council, following section 100 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, or, further, any ratepayer or inhabitant of a district (a provision not in that Act) be empowered to take proceedings for breach of a by-law if the authority of the district, on demand formally made to them, refuse to do so; and that if the proceedings are successful, the person who has demanded that proceedings should be taken, and on the refusal of the local authority has taken them himself, should get from the local authority any costs not paid by the defendant; and that if he is unsuccessful he should be recouped by the local authority, if the Ministry certify that the proceedings, though unsuccessful, were reasonably taken.

We must say we regard this recommendation with the greatest disfavour so far as it confers this power on any private individual in rural or semi-rural areas. There are local jealousies and rivalries in every such district, and such a wide power relating to the breach of any by-law might be very improperly used, and it would encourage a feeling of spying out deficiencies amongst neighbours. It is placing in the hands of private individuals powers only to be properly exercised by the local authorities.

"THE CINDERELLA OF INDUSTRY"

Sir,—I am particularly interested in the articles appearing in your last two issues, under the above heading, and feel that, in the interests of sound work, and reasonable prices from both points of view, much good may arise from a healthy ventilation of the subject of estimating. Ignoring the fantastical figures found in painting tenders, and turning to any list of tenders for a job of any size, as published in your journal, one is astounded at the wide margin, especially if viewed in the light of the following facts.

As an average on any ordinary size and class of contract work, it is not unusual to find half of the work is defined monetary p.c.'s. and provisions. Of the other remainder of the contract sum, half is, broadly speaking, material and half labour. With a proper knowledge of the ringed and trusted prices of materials, their covering capacities, wastes, &c., there should not, with experienced estimators, be a very wide margin, so that the difference of the tenders as a whole can only be *on* about one-quarter of the tender, viz., in builder's labour and profit, if any. In other words, the difference in tenders judged on the above, and applicable to the whole, should, as a percentage, be multiplied by four, since it is only on approximately a quarter of the work that there can be any room for difference of opinion.

With regard to materials, one hears of a presumably very scientific body, called the Building Research Board, but with many years' experience in the trade, I have never culled any useful fact from this Board as to covering capacities, wastes, &c., of material. The keen experienced estimator will probably have constituted himself into a much more useful one person Board of Research, and will probably have acquired and noted these essentials in regard to materials. My own view is that the experienced estimator or building firm has nothing to lose in broadcasting any information on this subject to even their keenest competitors (as opposed to the general theory that all prices and data must be kept secret), since it is the want of knowledge, and not knowledge itself, that is so disastrous to the industry. One feels that anything that can be done to uplift the industry to its rightful position, so that work can be taken at a reasonable figure and so give reasonable opportunities for executing sound first-class work in return, is a step in the right direction.

F. J. Gayer.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION STATISTICS FOR 1925

Workmen's compensation represents one of the many forms of relief to the working classes which in the last 25 years have done much to improve their condition, but which are often lost sight of when questions of wages and standards of living are brought to the fore. Workmen's compensation does not affect the standard of living of the recipients, but it is non-contributory and forms a direct charge on industry and tends to relieve the workman from anxiety when he himself becomes incapacitated by injury or leaves dependants who would otherwise be left unprovided for at his death. It was a measure long called for, and although it has proved difficult in operation and has involved considerable litigation in the 30 years it has been in force, no one would now be found to say it was not a beneficent measure.

Perfect statistics can only be given as regards the seven great industries which make returns: Shipping, Factories, Docks, Mines, Quarries, Constructional Work and Railways, but taking the last decade, 1914–1925 (the statistics were interrupted by the war) it will be seen that in those industries the amount paid in compensation has nearly doubled; in 1914 it was £3,465,361, and in 1925, £6,642,930, and this represents the sums actually paid in compensation, for the Report now issued estimates the latter sum if all expenses and charges are added as some £9,000,000.

It is, however, interesting to note that the actual sums paid in compensation, exclusive of charges and expenses form the following charges on industries in the year 1925. In the Mining Industry 3·1d. per ton of coal raised, or 5·4d. per £ in wages, these figures comparing with 3d. and 4·9d. in 1924. In Railways the charge amounts to just under 1d. per £ of wages and in Shipping it represents 3·4d. per ton of shipping. These charges on industry should be noted, for the idea is too prevalent that benefits received without contribution come spontaneously, involving a charge upon no one.

In considering the statistics now published, if comparison is attempted in the figures with those for previous years, several points have to be borne in mind. In the first place, since 1921 statistics for Ireland have not been included, and it is impossible to separate the figures relating to Ireland in the Reports previous to 1922, but the Report states that it is not considered that the omission of the Irish figures will affect the tables to any serious extent. Secondly, it has to be remembered that the Act of 1923, which came into force on January 1, 1924, increased the compensation payable in fatal cases, whilst in non-fatal cases the Report states that compensation payable under the Act of 1923 was less than that payable under the Act of 1906 plus war additions. Under the Act of 1923 the amounts paid in respect of children's allowances alone amounted to £242,006.

Turning now to the seven great industries, it is interesting to note that the number of persons coming within the Acts at all, apart from claims for compensation, has remained wonderfully steady. In 1914 they numbered 7,057,111, in the two years after the war, 1919 and 1920, they were about 8,350,000, falling to 7,315,866 in 1921, and in 1925 they were 7,541,014. In 1914 the total sums paid in compensation were £3,465,361; in 1919, 4,616,723; in 1920, £5,978,009; in 1921, £5,509,395; and in 1925, £6,642,930. These sums were paid in 1914 in respect of 442,116 cases; in 1919, 368,469 cases; in 1920, 385,517 cases; 1921, 285,746 cases, and in 1925, 476,085 cases. These figures show the increase that has taken place in the amounts of compensation payable. In 1914 the average payment in case of death was £161; in 1925 the average was £285. In 1914 the average payment in case of disablement, including cases settled by payment of a lump sum, was £6 7s.; in 1925 it was £12 4s. In 1914 the average amount paid in lump sums was £28 4s.; in 1925 it was £82 10s. In 1914 the average amount paid in weekly payments (including weekly payments made before a settlement for a lump sum) was £4 14s.; in 1925 it was £8 19s.

The numbers of cases that occur do not appear to support any allegation of increased carelessness on the part of employers. For the purposes of comparison we do not give the year 1914, as in that year the number of fatal cases was abnormal owing to a large colliery explosion, but taking the year 1913 instead, the number of fatal cases was 3,748; in 1919, 3,293; in 1920, 3,531; in 1921, 2,385; and in 1925, 3,030. The non-fatal cases over the same period also follow much the same lines. In 1913 they were 476,920, the highest year after that was 1924 with 487,442 cases, and in 1925 there were 473,055. The ratio of fatal cases to the number of persons employed has, however, risen from .3 in 1921 to .4 in 1925 per 1,000 persons employed. As regards the non-fatal cases, it must be remembered that the alteration in the length of the "waiting period" affects the number of claims. In 34.98 per cent. of the cases, incapacity lasted less than two weeks; in 19.94 per cent. less than three weeks; in 8.91 per cent., three weeks but less than four weeks; in 30.99 per cent., four weeks but less than 13 weeks; in 3.50 per cent., 13 weeks but less than 26 weeks; and in but 1.68 per cent. over 26 weeks. These figures do not include cases settled by lump sum payments; but only 19,384 out of the 473,055 cases were thus settled.

As regards industrial diseases, the Report points out the serious increase in miners' nystagmus. In 1914 there were 3,218 old cases and 2,775 new cases; but the figures for 1925 are 7,890 old cases and 3,445 new. Dermatitis is also increasing. Comparative tables are not given as regards other industrial diseases.

Apart from special statistics relating to the seven great industries, the total number of applications for arbitration in the year was 5,846; but the total number of cases which proceeded to a decision in the Courts was 2,983, and the Report states there has been a great decrease in this kind of litigation since the beginning of the war, the applications for arbitration in recent years being less than 70 per cent. of the pre-war-figures. The cases carried to the Court of Appeal numbered 95.

This decrease in litigation is rather remarkable, considering the very complicated wording of the Act of 1923, especially in connection with the calculation of compensation and such sections as that relating to the stoppage or decrease of weekly payments, drafting that has been the subject of censure both in the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords in those cases which have come before them. In the year under review, there were only three appeals to the House of Lords. The number of cases brought under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, were only 41, and there were no appeals. The Report shows the important part now taken by Medical Referees, of whom there are 208 in England and Wales and 80 in Scotland. The Act of 1923 added to the duties they are called upon to perform. In the building trade, there were 399 applications for arbitration, and 1,996 Memoranda recorded in England and Wales. The above is only a very imperfect summary of some of the information contained in the Report. The law is now more clearly grouped in sections in the consolidating Act of 1925, whilst the actual text of the sections has wisely been retained, and this may lead to even less litigation in the future, especially when the amendments introduced by the Act of 1923, and now comprised in the Act of 1925, have been the subject of judicial decisions where difficulties are experienced.

Institution of Quarry Managers.

The annual Conference of the Institution of Quarry Managers is to be held this year at Harrogate from June 27 to July 2, inclusive. An exhibition of quarrying machinery, plant, &c., is to be held in conjunction with the conference. An innovation this year is that instead of having a few lengthy papers read at the conference, a number of lecturettes are to be given, the time allowed for each lecturette being eight minutes.

EXETER BUILDING TRADES' EMPLOYERS

THE annual dinner of the Exeter Federation of Building Trades' Employers was held at Deller's Café, Exeter, on Tuesday, February 22, the President, Mr. F. M. Sleeman, being supported by the leading builders in the city.

Submitting "The National and South-Western Federation of Building Trades' Employers," the President said he had formed the opinion that the Federation was of great benefit to the industry, which, by the way, was the second largest in the country. He said he would like to contradict the impression that had got abroad that the Builders' Federation existed for a purpose unlike that of almost any other Federation. They did not live to rob the public, but to benefit them as much as possible. The speaker said the building trade was in a better state than a year ago, and was not under the cloud of expecting a lockout for a considerable time. Wages and conditions had been settled until 1928, and that was a boon to the industry generally.

Replying to the toast, Mr. A. N. Coles, of Plymouth, President of the South-Western Federation, said he believed every member of the South-Western Federation, from Gloucester to Plymouth, was true to its principles. Their task was to try to get people outside the Federation to see eye to eye with them, and take their share of the burden which the Federation had to bear. Big battles could not be fought without unity and strength.

Mr. W. H. Orrom, organising secretary of the South-Western Federation, proposed "The President and the Local Association." He said there was no association more loyal to the South-Western and the National Federation than Exeter. In Exeter prospects of work were rather good. He understood tenders to the extent of about £300,000 or £400,000 would shortly be settled, and he hoped that members of the Association would be successful.

In responding, the President said the Federation stood for fair play, and first of all fair play to their employees. Peace in industry was the slogan of the moment, and it could only be brought about on the lines of hard work. If this country was to regain its prosperity it would have to be by hard work.

NORTHERN BUILDING TRADES' FOREMEN

THE second annual dinner of the Wear and District Branch of the Northern Counties Association of Building Trades' Foremen was held in the Grand Hotel, Sunderland, on February 17, Mr. F. Batty, the Chairman of the Branch, presiding. The loyal toast having been drunk, Mr. Pitt proposed "The Foremen's Association," and in doing so said that no one could have imagined two and a-half years ago there would be such a gathering as that. It was just that period since the Association was first mooted, and now they were in a good position.

Mr. F. Batty, replying, remarked that the branch was going on very satisfactorily, and increasing numerically and financially. Attention had also been given to the social side with very satisfactory results.

Mr. Crombie suggested the introduction of educational lectures on their trade. These, he believed, would be of great advantage to the younger members. Toasts followed to the General Secretary (Mr. S. Elliott) and the Chairman. Mr. Batty's reponse brought a very pleasant gathering to a close.

BRISTOL CLERKS OF WORKS

THE Bristol Association of Clerks of Works and Builders' Foremen's annual dinner was held at the Royal Hotel, Bristol, under the presidency of Mr. R. Ashley Hall. The company included Mr. W. H. Townsend (President of the Association), Mr. C. K. Cowlin (President, Master Builders' Association), and Mr. C. F. W. Dening (President of the Bristol Society of Architects).

Mr. C. F. W. Dening, responding to the toast of "Architects, Engineers and Surveyors," said there was a touch of genius in having clerks of works and builders' foremen in one fold; it was a step in the right direction. Co-ordination and a better spirit were wanted in everything; there should be less talk about the dignity of labour and more of the pleasure of work.

Responding to the toast of "The Builders," Mr. C. K. Cowlin referred to a superannuation scheme. The builders hoped the clerks of works would have been able to formulate one. They would have been pleased to have helped, and he hoped the idea had not been dropped. He believed the general strike had cleared the air, and that now a better feeling existed between employers and operatives. The difficulties they had to surmount were economic, and not class questions. The future of their industry depended upon the apprentices; they had a lot of fine young fellows coming along and he asked the foremen to do all they could to help to give them a good training.

The chairman submitted the toast of "The Bristol Association of Clerks of Works and Builders' Foremen." The Association, he said, took an interest in its members from a financial point of view, and in addition tried to help its own trade. The President, in response, referred to the goodwill existing between the clerks of works, the foremen and the builders.

COMPARISON OF PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1927, WITH CURRENT PRICES.

Materials.	February 1, 1927. £ s. d.	March 1, 1927. £ s. d.	Rise. %	Fall. %
Bricks—				
Best Stocks	4 5 6	4 5 6	—	—
Flettons	2 14 3	2 14 3	—	—
Glazed	21 10 0	21 10 0	—	—
Thames Ballast	0 10 6	0 10 6	—	—
Thames Sand	0 14 6	0 14 6	—	—
Shingle (¾ in.)	0 12 9	0 12 9	—	—
Portland Cement	2 18 0	2 18 0	—	—
Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6	2 13 6	—	—
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9	3 0 9	—	—
Bath Stone	0 2 9½	0 2 9½	—	—
Portland Stone	0 4 4	0 4 4½	0.96	—
Good Sound Building Timber—				
4 in. × 11 in.	28 0 0	28 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 11 in.	25 0 0	25 0 0	—	—
2 in. × 11 in.	25 0 0	25 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 9 in.	24 0 0	24 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 7 in.	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 4 in.	22 0 0	22 0 0	—	—
Slates—				
24 in. × 12 in.	37 12 6	37 12 6	—	—
22 in. × 12 in.	34 0 0	34 0 0	—	—
20 in. × 10 in.	25 12 6	25 12 6	—	—
16 in. × 10 in.	17 12 6	17 12 6	—	—
16 in. × 8 in.	13 15 0	13 15 0	—	—
R.S. Joists	12 10 0	12 10 0	—	—
Iron—				
Common Bars	13 0 0	13 0 0	—	—
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—
Steel Bars	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—
Cut Nails	19 0 0	19 0 0	—	—
Sheet Lead	36 10 0	36 10 0	—	—
Glass—				
15 oz. Sheet	0 0 3½	0 0 3½	—	—
21 oz. Sheet	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	—	—
26 oz. Sheet	0 0 5	0 0 5	—	—
Raw Linseed Oil	0 3 1	0 3 3	5.41	—
Turpentine	0 4 8	0 4 7	—	1.78
Ground English White Lead	49 5 0	49 5 0	—	—
White Lead Paint	68 15 0	68 15 0	—	—
Red Lead	41 10 0	41 0 0	—	1.20

"NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN BUILDING METHODS"

[A correspondent, signing himself "Builders' Accountant, London," sends us the following letter, but does not give his name and address.]

SIR,—Professor Reilly's lecture on this subject, as reported in *The Builder*, of February 11, whilst it affords an interesting comparison between American and British methods of construction, does not appear to put forward any new ideas which could be adopted to advantage in this country. After apologising for the lack of detail the architect puts into his drawings, the Professor begins his process of reconstruction by the elimination of the quantity surveyor, but in so doing he creates a huge architectural staff which would appear to be a more cumbersome and a far more costly organisation.

His next move is to turn the contractor into an agent, whose chief function (apart from a certain amount of supervision) seems to be the drawing of commission on work done by the sub-contractors. The practical application of this theory must, of necessity, greatly increase the already heavy administrative cost of running a job, and it is difficult to see how he can commercially justify such an appointment. He then sub-lets the whole of the actual building operations to sub-contractors, who, in turn, must supply their staffs of supervisors, members of conference, &c., to co-operate with the building agent, or manager—the net result being a job organised to death.

It is claimed that the adoption of these methods will greatly facilitate the speed at which a building can be erected, but surely a good general foreman and a live builder's surveyor could do all that is required (including working to a progress chart) with just as satisfactory results. It seems significant that the Professor throughout the whole of his lecture practically ignores the question of finance, and one can only assume from the facts before us that the suggested improvements would have to be adopted regardless of cost.

BUILDERS' ACCOUNTANT, LONDON.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	11½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/2
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 383)

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Becontree.—SCHOOL.—The Essex County Council are purchasing a site at Becontree for the erection of an elementary school The site is in Becontree-avenue.

Becontree. — SYNAGOGUE. — The London County Council are proposing to lease to Mr. F. Smith, on behalf of the local Hebrew Congregation, a site in Becontree-avenue for the building of a synagogue.

Bethnal Green.—DWELLINGS.—On the Collingwood estate, Bethnal Green, the London County Council are to construct dwellings to the plans prepared by the Architect's Department.

Chingford.—CHURCH.—The foundation stones have been laid for the new Wesleyan Church. The building is to be faced with Lawrence's multi-coloured bricks with stone dressings, hand-made tile roof and oak joinery. The accommodation is for about 500, and the contract amounts to £7,410, and is being executed by Messrs. C. Foster & Sons, of Loughton. The architects are Messrs. George Baines & Son, FF.R.I.B.A., of 121, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

Eaton-place.— BUILDING.— The Hungarian Government has assigned a sum of £11,600 for the purchase of 35, Eaton-place, S.W., for a new Hungarian Legation.

Eltham.—SCHOOL.—Plans are to be prepared for a new school of over 1,000 children on the Well Hall estate. The cost of this school is estimated at £40,833, and the plans have been prepared by the Superintending Architect to the London County Council for whom the school is to be erected.

Foot's Cray-road.—PAVILION.—A new sports pavilion is now being erected in Foot's Cray-road, Eltham, by Messrs. W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., of Kingston-on-Thames. The plans for the scheme have been designed by Messrs. Joseph, architects, 2, Paul's Bakehouse-court, E.C.4.

Grove Park.—SCHOOL.—The London County Council are about to purchase another site on the Grove Park housing estate, Lewisham, for the erection of an elementary school.

Hendon.—SCHOOL.—The Hendon Urban District Council are to build two elementary schools on sites just obtained. Both sites are on the London County Council Watling estate; one is in Gaskarth-road and the other is in Thirleby-road.

Old Kent-road.—CINEMA.—A super-cinema, with accommodation for 3,500 persons, is to be built in Old Kent-road, S.E. The cinema is estimated to cost £70,000 and is being erected for Mr. G. Smart, of the Tolmer Cinema, Hampstead-road, N.W. Messrs. Lovegrove & Papworth, 374, Old-street, E.C.2, are the architects.

Plumstead.—HOUSES.—The Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., have submitted plans to the local Council for the erection of 48 houses in Blithdale-road, Plumstead. Mr. S. W. Ackroyd, architect to the Society, has prepared the plans.

Poplar.—REBUILDING.—A sum of £30,000 is to be spent on the rebuilding of the London County Council school in Upper North-street, Poplar, E. Plans are by the Council's Architect's Department.

Upper-street.—ALTERATIONS.—Messrs. Nox, Ltd., 44, Praed-street, Paddington, are carrying out alterations and additions to 159 to 168, Upper-street, Islington, N.1, for the London Co-operative Society. Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, 35–39, Maddox-street, W.1, are the architects. The contract price for the work is £19,977. The quantities have been prepared by Mr. H. A. Mackmin, 10, Vigo-street, W.1.

Wapping.—PREMISES.—Messrs. Wm. Shurmur & Sons are building the "Turk's Head" public-house in Tench-street, Wapping, for Messrs. Taylor, Walker & Co. Messrs. Young & Co., of 6, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, are supplying the constructional steelwork.

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

✱MAR. 5.—**London.**—COVERED WAY.—Pathological laboratory, X-Ray room, &c., at Highgate Hospital, Dartmouth Park-hill. N.19, for Guardians of Parish of St. Pancras. B. Chapman, C., Guardians' Offices, Town Hall, Pancras-rd., N.W.1. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 7.—**Armagh.**—GARAGES.—Eight garages at the rear of premises, for City Club. R. F. Forbes, Sec.

MAR. 7.— **Broadstairs.** — HOUSES.—Erection and completion of a further 36 houses on land situate at St. Peter's, for the Broadstairs and St. Peter's U.D.C. H. Hurd, C.S., Pierremont Hall, Broadstairs. Deposit £2 2s.

MAR. 7.—**Chislehurst.**—PAINTING, &C.—Outside and repairs at houses at Barham-rd. and Cray-rd. sites, for U.D.C. W. J. Winter, E. and S., Maulden House, Sidcup-hill.

MAR. 7.—**Clare.**—COTTAGES.—As follows:—Clare 12; Great Bradley, 4; Little Thurlow, 4; Little Wratting, 6; Denston, 2; Stansfield, 2; Wickhambrook, 6; Wixoe, 2, for R.D.C. H. Brown Thake, A., 10, High-st., Haverhill.

MAR. 7.—**Cork.**—CHURCH.—At Capwell site, Southern-rd. J. F. McMullen, F.R.I.B.A., A., 30, South-mall. Dep. £5.

MAR. 7.—**Crowmarsh.**—RENOVATIONS.—Four cottages at North Stoke, for R.D.C. P. C. A. Slade, C. 7, St. Martin's-st.

MAR. 7.—**Docking.**—HOUSES.—Six at South Creake, also 6 at Holme-next-the-Sea, for R.D.C. A. B. Nowell, Building S. Dep. £1.

MAR. 7.— **East Grinstead.** — FOUNDATIONS. — Also forming of pipe trenches, &c., at the electricity generating station, London-rd., for U.D.C. E. P. Whitley Hughes, C.

MAR. 7. — **Farnborough.** — ALTERATIONS. — Alterations and additions to children's homes, for Bromley Union. F. Danby Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Parliament Mansions, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £5.

✱MAR. 7.—**France and Belgium.**—HEADSTONES.—Supply of 12,000 packed and delivered f.o.r., to be divided into a number of contracts of not less than 100 headstones for the Imperial War Graves Commission. The Secretary, Works Department, Imperial War Graves Commission, 82, Baker-st., W.1, marked "Headstone Contract 5079/32."

MAR. 7. — **Hammersmith.** — REPAIRS. — Carrying out of repairs to the properties included in housing schemes for the period of one year from April 1, 1927, for the Hammersmith B.C. R. Hampton Clucas, M.Inst.C.E., B.E. and S., Town Hall, Hammersmith.

MAR. 7. — **London.** — DWELLINGS. — Erection of block on Collingwood Estate (Brady-st. area), Bethnal Green, for L.C.C. Plans, Architect to the Council, The County Hall (Room No. 3), Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, after payment of dep. of £2 to the Cashier of the Council.

MAR. 7.—**London.**—FENCING.—Oak boundary fencing at Mountsfield Park, George-la., Lewisham, for L.C.C. Chief Officer, Parks Department, the County Hall, S.E.1.

MAR. 7. — **Loughborough.** — FOUNDATIONS.— For water-tube boiler, to be erected at the Electricity Works, Bridge-st., for T.C. B. Electrical E.

MAR. 7.—**New Deer.**—BUILDING.—Police station, for Aberdeenshire C.C. W. L. Duncan, A., Turriff.

MAR. 7.—**Nottingham.**—PAINTING.—Iron railings, fences, gates, &c., at (*a*) Victoria Embankment, and (*b*) Nottingham Forest, for T.C. City E. Dep. £1 1s. each.

MAR. 7.— **Oldbury.**—HOUSES. — Erection of 108 houses, for Smethwick C.B. R. Fletcher, B.E. and S. Council House, Smethwick. Dep. £3 5s.

MAR. 7. — **Stannington.** — CONVERSION. — "Hann Moor" into a police station, for West Riding C.C. P. O. Platts, A.R.I.B.A., C.A., Wakefield.

MAR. 8.—**Bangor.**—GYMNASIUM.—At Hamilton-rd., for U.D.C. J. Milliken, C.

MAR. 8.—**Croydon.**—EXTENSIONS.—Also alterations at the Mayday-rd. Hospital, Mayday-rd., Thornton Heath, for B.G. H. Berney, A., 33–35, High-st. Dep. £3 3s.

MAR. 8.—**Gwmamman.**—HOUSES.—Ten at Waunhwyad, Glanamman, for U.D.C. G. H. Davies, A., College-st., Ammanford. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 8.—**Holmfirth.**—WAREHOUSE.—At Ford Mill. Kirk, Sons & Ridgway, A.'s and S.'s, Market-pl., Dewsbury.

MAR. 8.—**Leeds.**—EXTENSIONS.—Also alteration of Ellerby-lane Council school, for E.C. Education Offices (Architect's Section), Calverley-st. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 8.—**Limpsfield.**—REPAIRS.—Ten Council houses at the Chart, for Godstone R.D.C. S.

MAR. 8.—**London.**—DISPENSARY.—Erection of tuberculosis dispensary for the Deptford B.C. H. Morley Lawson, M.Inst.M. & C.E., Deptford Town Hall, New Cross, S.E.14.

MAR. 8.—**Oldbury.**—HOUSES.—116 on Londonderry Farm Estate, Warley, for U.D.C. W. Greenwood, E. and S.

MAR. 8. — **Palmer's Green.** — NEW BRIDGE.— Construction of the superstructure, for the Southgate U.D.C. R. Phillips, Southgate Town Hall, Palmer's Green, N. 13. Deposit £2.

MAR. 8.—**Selsdon.**—HOUSES.—Bobbington, Halfpenny-green, 4; Enville, Blundies-la., 6; Lower Penn, Orton-la., 4; Swindon, Smestow-rd., 12; Trysull, Fiershill, 6; Trysull, Selsdon (near Seven Stars Inn), 6; Wombourn, Bratch-rd., 20, for R.D.C. H. M. Brown, L.R.I.B.A., 45, Queen-st. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 8.—**South Elmsall.**—LIGHTING.—Installation of electric light at Westfield-la. Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

MAR. 8.—**Thurcroft.**—LIGHTING.—Installation of electric light at Thurcroft New Council school (extensions), for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

MAR. 8.—**Truro.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations to the Museum Buildings of Royal Institution of Cornwall. Cowell, Drewitt & Wheatly, A.R.I.B.A., Mansion House.

MAR. 8.—**Wombwell.**—SCHOOL.—New middle school for 560 scholars, for West Riding E.C. Education Dept., County Hall, Wakefield.

MAR. 9.—**Bournemouth.**—ALTERATIONS.—To Pokesdown Fire Station, West Hill-rd. Fire Station, for C.B. F. P. Dolamore, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 9.—**Brownhills.**—HOUSES.—54 non-parlour type at Norton East-rd. and Brownhills-rd., Norton Canes, for U.D.C. F. S. Harrison, A. and S. Dep. £5.

MAR. 9.—**Chesterfield.**—HOUSE.—Filter house and water tower in reinforced concrete, for R.D.C. Gilbert Frith, E. Dep. £5 5s.

MAR. 9.—**East Croydon.**—EXTENSION.—Station sorting office, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 9.—**Leeds.**—PAINTING, &C.—At Infectious Diseases Hospital, Seacroft, and the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Killingbeck, for T.C. Thos. Thornton, T.C.

MAR. 9.—**Littlehampton.**—SHELTER.—Near bandstand, for U.D.C. A. Shelley, C.

✱MAR. 9.—**Near Coventry.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of school at Ash Green, Exhall, for Warwick C.C. A. C. Bunch, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, 27, Binswood-av., Leamington Spa. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 10.—**Belfast.**—PAINTING, &C.—Also glazier works at the new Museum and Art Gallery, Botanic Gardens Park, for C.B. R. B. Roe & Sons, Quantity S., Kingscourt, 17, Wellington-pl. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 10.—**Berryden.**—DAIRY.—At Berryden, Aberdeen, for Northern Co-operative Society, Ltd. Tawse & Allan, As., 10, Bon-Accord-sq., Aberdeen.

MAR. 10.—**Birmingham.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations at 44, Lordswood-rd., Harborne, for B.G. Martin & Martin & Ward, A's., 106, Colmore-row. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 10.—**Glasgow.**—HOUSES.—306 and 10 shops at Ruchill, for T.C. J. Lindsay, T.C.

✱MAR. 10.—**Kent.**—COTTAGES.—Erection of 8 bungalow cottages at Shorne, for the R.D.C. L. Randerson, Council's S., Meopham, near Gravesend. Dep. £3.

MAR. 10.— **Keynsham.** — HOUSES. — Four semi-detached non-parlour type, at Compton Dando, for R.D.C. H. W. Argile, Building S., 16, High-st. Dep. 10s. 6d.

MAR. 10.—**Kirkcaldy.**—FENCING.—98 houses at Methilhill, for D.C. G. B. Deas, A., Central Chambers,

MAR. 10.—**Newton Abbot.**—HOUSES.—54 at Broadlands housing site, for U.D.C. C. D. White, S.

MAR. 10.—**Sheffield.**—SHELTER.—Public conveniences and tramway passenger shelter at Ecclesall tram terminus, for T.C. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City A. Dep. £1.

MAR. 10.—**Stockport.**—URINAL.—At Pickford's Brow, Chestergate, for T.C. H. Hamer, B.S.

MAR. 10.— **Tynemouth.**— REBUILDING.— Priory School, for E.C. W. Stockdale, A.R.I.B.A., 81, Howard-st., North Shields. Dep. £3 3s.

MAR. 11.—**Birmingham.**—INSTALLATION.—Domestic hot-water service at 44, Lordswood-rd., Harborne, for B.G. Noel W. Greenway, B.Sc., Lloyds Bank Chambers, New-st. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR 11.—**Bootle.**—HOUSES.—Four lock-up shops, with four flats above, and 14 houses, on Bailey-drive, for C.B. B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 11.—**Leeds.**—ADDITIONS.—To bathroom and lavatory accommodation at Children's Home, Wood-la., Rothwell Haigh, near Leeds, for B.G. J. H. Ford, C., Poor Law Offices, South Parade.

MAR. 11.—**Oughtibridge.**—LIGHTING.—Improvements to lighting, ventilation, and office accommodation at Council School. W. Wood, Town Hall, Penistone.

MAR. 11.—**Swansea.**—INSTALLATION. — Hot-water service at the Head Post Office, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 12.—**Beddington and Wallington.**—HOUSES.— Erection and completion of 40 brick-built houses on the Bute-rd., Estate, Wallington, for U.D.C. S. F. R. Carter, A.M.Inst.C.E., A., E. and S. to the Council, Council Office, Wallington. Deposit £2 2s.

MAR. 12.—Burnley.—STORES.—Workshops and stores in connection with new gasworks, Old Mill, for C.B. B.E. and S.

MAR. 12.—Hanwell.—PAINTING AND REPAIRS.—Painting, distempering and general repairs, &c., to the Central London District School, Greenford-av., Hanwell. G. P. Morrell, C. to the Managers.

MAR. 12.—Llanfrechfa Upper.—BUILDING.—(*a*) Two houses, and (*b*) public offices at Clarkville, Pontnewydd, for U.D.C. W. J. Meazey, S. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 12.—Pudsey.—HOUSES.—18 parlour and 78 non-parlour type, on Southroyd Park estate, for T.C. Basil H. Noble, B.S., Town Hall, Pudsey. Dep. £3 3s.

MAR. 12.—Southampton.—ENLARGEMENT.—Fontley Council school, including five class-rooms, new cloak-room, and offices, &c., for C.C. A. L. Roberts, C.A., The Castle, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 12.—Staines.—HOUSES.—Ashford Common, Ashford, 10; Staines-rd., Laleham, 10; Stanwell Moor, Stanwell, 12; Sipson site, Harmondsworth, 16, for R.D.C. D. C. Fidler, S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 12.—Tewkesbury.—HOUSES.—12 at Priors Park site, for T.C. W. Ridler, B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 14.—Bristol.—ACCOMMODATION. — Additional offices adjoining existing Customs House at Avonmouth, for Port Authority. T. A. Peace, E., Port of Bristol Authority, Avonmouth. Dep. £3.

MAR. 14.—Guildford.—FLATS.—60 flats on Aldershot-rd. estate, for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.E.

MAR. 14.—Kent.—REPAIRS.—Painting, distempering and general repairs to certain premises, for C.C. W. H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A., Sessions House, Maidstone.

MAR. 14.—Liskeard.—HOUSES.—12 houses at Park View, for T.C. H. R. Venning, Lic.R.I.B.A., A. and S., Midland Bank Chambers.

MAR. 14.—Newbridge.—SCHOOL.—Elementary school for boys, for Monmouthshire E.C. J. Bain, F.R.I.B.A., County Hall, Newport. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 14.—Stretford.—SCHOOL.—Elementary school, King's-rd., Old Trafford, for E.C. P. Howard, A.R.I.B.A., 88, Mosley-st., Manchester. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 14.—Walthamstow.—HOUSES.—36 Fitzwygram site, Forest-rd., for U.D.C. G. W. Holmes, E. and S.

MAR. 14.—Windsor.—HOUSES.—Twelve parlour-type, fences, paths, &c., Church-rd., Old Windsor, for R.D.C. W. Menzies, F.S.I., Englefield Green. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 14.—Windsor.—HOUSES.—Twelve parlour-type, fences, paths, &c., Bagshot-rd., Sunninghill, for R.D.C. W. Menzies, F.S.I., Englefield Green. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 15.—Carlisle.—PREMISES.—In Fisher-st. J. Leslie, A.

MAR. 15.—Cranbrook.—WIRING.—Hartley House, for electric light, for B.G. E. Clarke, C.

*MAR. 15.—Epping.—HOUSES.—Erection of 10 houses, in pairs, for the U.D.C. H. Webb, S. to the Council, Epping. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 15.—Ilkley.—HOUSES.—56 non-parlour type on the Leeds-rd. Wheatley-lane site, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 15.—Stoke-on-Trent.—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Longton, Stoke-on-Trent, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

MAR. 16.—Brighton.—HOUSES.—Erection in brick of 60 houses, for the Corporation of Brighton. D. Edwards, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., Town Hall. Dep. £1.

MAR. 16.—Bristol.—CHALET. — For consumptive patients at the Southmead Hospital, for T.C. T. S. Lamb, C., St. Peter's Hospital. Dep. £3.

MAR. 16.—Dalton-in-Furness.—SCHOOL.—Central school and alterations to existing house at "Dowdales," for Lancashire E.C. S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., C.A., 16, Ribblesdale-pl., Preston. Dep. £2.

MAR. 17.—Devon.—PAINTING.—Improvement of offices, fixing sanitary fittings, and external painting, &c., at Brixham, Furzeham Hill Council school, for E.C. Architect's Office, 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

MAR. 17.—Llantrisant.—HOUSES.—Thirty-two at Pontyclun, and road and sewer work, also 18 houses at Gilfach Goch, for R.D.C. Thomas & Morgan & Partners, A's. and E's., 23, Gellwastad-rd., Pontypridd. Dep. £5.

*MAR. 17.—London.—REBUILDING.—Roof story of main part of administrative block, repairing ceilings and floors, roof repairs and lantern lights, at the Belmont Institution, Surrey, for Guardians of Parish of Fulham. Guardians' Offices, 129, Fulham Palace-rd. Dep. £2.

*MAR. 18.—Ely.—HOUSES.—Erection of 40 (or less at the option of the Council) on the St. John's-rd. housing site, for the U.D.C. W. McKelvie, A. and S., City Surveyor's Office, Silver-st., Ely. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 18.—Stourbridge.—SCHOOL.—For girls, for the Worcestershire E.C. A. V. Rowe, C.A., 38, Foregate-st., Worcester.

*MAR. 18.—Swanscombe.—HOUSES.—Erection of 46 parlour-type houses on the Milton-rd. housing site, for U.D.C. L. E. Croucher, S., Council Offices, Swanscombe, Greenhithe, Kent. Dep. £2 2s.

*MAR. 21.—London.—PAVILION AND SHELTER.—Erection of a dressing pavilion adjacent to the running track at Finsbury Park, N., and of a shelter next the bowling green at Clapham Common, for the L.C.C. Chief Officer, Parks Department, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (Room 393 F.).

MAR. 21.—Tandragee.—HOUSES.—11 Artisans' houses for U.D.C. Hobart & Heron, A's., 120, Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast. Dep. £3.

*MAR. 22.—Barnet.—EXTENSION POST OFFICE.—At Barnet, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

MAR. 22.—Warwick.—BUILDING.—For (1) Children's infirmary block (38 beds) and additions to the nurses' home; (2) heating and hot-water supplies; (3) electric lighting, for B.G. C. H. Passman, C., 48, Bedford-st., Leamington Spa.

*MAR. 23.—Glamorgan.—POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—At Ferndale (Rhondda), for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

*MAR. 23.—Shoreditch.—ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.—At the kitchens at St. Leonard's House, Kingsland-rd., E.2, for the Guardians of the Parish of St. Leonard. F. Danby Smith, F.R.I.B.A., A., Parliament Mansions, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5 in Treasury Notes.

*MAR. 25.—Herts.—POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of at Harpenden, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

*MAR. 26.—Stafford.—SCHOOL.—Erection and completion of new wing at The Friary School, Lichfield, for the Staffordshire Education Committee. F. A. Hughes, Director of Education, County Education Offices, Stafford.

JUNE 28.—Portugal.—ARSENAL.—Construction of a naval arsenal on the south bank of the river Tagus, for Portuguese Government. Portuguese Embassy.

—Abercrave.—HALL.—For Abercrave and District Miners' Welfare Association. E. R. Griffiths, L.R.I.B.A., 12, College-st., Swansea. Dep. £2 2s.

— Barnsley.—BUNGALOW.—Allendale-rd., Huddersfield-rd. A. P. Haigh, 2, St. Mary's-pl.

—Brighton.—EXTENSIONS.—To nurses' home building to the east to provide additional bedrooms and a lecture room for nurses, and to the west to provide new quarters for the resident domestic staff, for Royal Sussex County Hospital. F. T. Cawthorn, L.R.I.B.A., 170, North-st.

— Farsley.—HOUSES.—30 on Croft-st. estate, for U.D.C. E. Bray, architect, 115, Town-st., Stanningley. Dep. £1 1s.

— Near Wells.—COTTAGE.—At West Horrington, for Somerset C.C. C.A., Lloyds Bank Chambers, Weston-super-Mare.

—Penicuik.—HOUSES.—Twelve, for T.C. J. Gray, A.R.I.B.A., 140, Princes-st., Edinburgh.

MATERIALS, etc.

MAR. 7.—Bognor.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. J. Draper, E. and S.

MAR. 7.—Claypole.—MATERIALS.—2,500 tons of granite, 1,500 tons of slag, 300 tons of footpath gravel, 3,000 tons of slag tarmacadam, and for tar-spraying about 100,000 square yards of road, for R.D.C. D.S.

MAR. 7.—Clutton.—STONE, &C.—For R.D.C. T. Orchard, Highways S., Hallatrow, near Bristol.

MAR. 7.—Derby.—MATERIALS.—Bricks, cement and lime, disinfectants, earthenware, freestone, gritstone, &c., granite, &c., gravel, sand, &c., limestone, paints, oils, &c., pitch, tar, &c., slag, for C.B. C. A. Clews, B.S.

MAR. 7.—East Lothian (Western District).—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.C. G. Calvert, S., Bank of Scotland Chambers, Haddington.

MAR. 7.—Feltham.—MATERIALS.—20,000 gallons of distilled tar, 500 tons 2½ in. broken granite, 500 tons tarred slag, 2½ in. to 1 in., graded bottoming and ¾ in. to ¾ in. topping, 250 tons of tarred limestone, ¾ in. gauge, for U.D.C. H. W. A. Carter, S.

MAR. 7.—Gellygaer.—LIMESTONE, &C.—For U.D.C. F. Read, E. and S., Hengoed.

MAR. 7.—Hambledon.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. S. B. Hasell, E. and S.

MAR. 7.—Newbury.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For Corporation. B.E. and S.

MAR. 7.—Northamptonshire.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.C. E. A. Black, C.S., Northampton.

MAR. 7.—Penarth.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. E. I. Evans, S.

MAR. 7.—Rochdale.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.B. B.S.

MAR. 7.—Stockton-on-Tees.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T.C. B.E.

MAR. 7.—Stoke-on-Trent.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T.C. City S.

MAR. 7.—Sunbury-on-Thames.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. F. Coales, E. and S.

MAR. 7.—Teddington.—ROAD MATERIALS.—M. Hainsworth, S.

MAR. 7.—Tenterden.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. W. L. C. Turner, B.S.

MAR. 7.—Thingoe.—BROKEN GRANITE.—For R.D.C. C. D. Bright, S., 65, Churchgate-st., Bury St. Edmunds.

MAR. 7.—Upholland.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. A. Hunt, C.

MAR. 7.—Wealdstone.—TAR, &C.—12,000 to 15,000 gallons, and 450 tons of ¾ in. shingle, for U.D.C. H. Walker, S.

MAR. 8.—Barnes.—GRANITE.—For U.D.C. F. P. Kindell, S.

MAR. 8.—Barnes.—BALLAST.—750–1,000 tons, for U.D.C. F. P. Kindell, S., High-st., Mortlake, S.W. 14.

MAR. 8.—Leeds.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T.C. Town Clerk.

MAR. 8.—London.—BRIDGEWORK.—78 tons, for India Store Dept. Director-General, 11, Belvedere-rd., S.E.1.

MAR. 8.—Seghill.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. W. M. Gibson, S.

MAR. 8.—Strood.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. L. Randerson, D.S., Meopham, near Gravesend.

MAR. 8.—Wrexham.—ROAD MATERIALS, &C.—For T.C. J. England, B.S.

MAR. 9.—Darlington.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.B. B.S.

MAR. 9.—Dover.—STORES AND MATERIALS.—For Harbour Board. R. Mowll, Register, Castle-st.

MAR. 9.—Dublin.—MATERIALS.—Various, for B.G. J. P. Condon, C., 1, James's-st.

MAR. 9.—Kingston.—BUILDERS' MATERIALS.—For B.G. W. Taylor, C., Coombe-rd.

MAR. 9.—London.—BUILDERS' MATERIALS, &C.—For Hackney B.G. E. W. Harbour, Acting C.

MAR. 9.—Margate.—FENCING—1,980 yds. of spiked fencing, 5 ft. high, and 410 yds. ornamental fencing, 3 ft. high, for T.C. B.S., 13, Grosvenor-pl.

MAR. 10.—Aylesbury.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. R. C. F. Sizer, S. 16, Granville-st.

MAR. 10.—Bishopthorpe.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. C. Cecil Lucas, C., 6, New-st., York.

MAR. 10.—Burnley.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. F. Hewitt, S., 18, Nicholas-st.

MAR. 10.—New Forest.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. F. Heather, S., Woodlands-rd., Ashurst, near Lyndhurst.

MAR. 10.—Padiham.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. J. Wrest, S. and Water E.

MAR. 10.—Southwell.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. R. Morris, Highway S.

MAR. 10.—Staffordshire.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.C. J. Moncur, C.S., Stafford.

MAR. 11.—Barrow-upon-Soar.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. T. Forward, C., 5, The Crescent, King-st., Leicester.

MAR. 11.—Guildford.—GRANITE.—For R.D.C. J. Anstee, S.

MAR. 11.—Leek.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. W. E. Beacham, E. and S.

MAR. 11.—Mutford and Lothingland.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. H. Blewitt, S., Oulton Broad, Lowestoft.

MAR. 11.—Rainford.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. Geo. Walker, C.

MAR. 11.—Sevenoaks.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C.—G. T. Bradbury, C.

MAR. 12.—Chesterton.—GRANITE.—10,000 tons of Leicestershire, for R.D.C. D.S., 139, Huntingdon-rd., Cambridge.

MAR. 12.—East Grinstead.—ROAD MATERIALS, &C.—For U.D.C. H. Campbell Golding, E. and S.

MAR. 12.—Eastbourne.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.B. L. Roseveare, B.E.

MAR. 12.—Edinburgh.—MATERIALS.—Of various kinds, including builders', masons', &c., for Corporation A. Grierson, T.C.

MAR. 12.—Glyncorrwg.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. W. P. Jones, E. and S.

MAR. 12.—Goole.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. S., 6, Belgravia.

MAR. 12.—Winchester.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T.C. W. V. Anderson, City E.

MAR. 12.—Worsley.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. J. Howard, S.

MAR. 14.—Denbighshire.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.C. E. A Evans, F.S.I, C.E.

MAR. 14.—Dewsbury.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.B. H. Dearden, B.E.

MAR. 14.—Dunmow.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. P. E. Furlong, S., 58, New-st.

MAR. 14.—Ilkeston.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For Corporation. B.S.

MAR. 14.—Margate.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T.C. E. A. Borg, B.E., 13, Grosvenor-pl.

MAR. 14.—Normanton.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. S.

MAR. 14.—Prescot.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. F. A. Gregson, S., 2, West-st.

MAR. 14.—Sculcoates.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. B. Hinchliffe, E. and S., 4, Parliament-st., Hull.

MAR. 14.—Sevenoaks.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. J. Randerson, S.

MAR. 15.—Chailey.—ROAD MATERIALS, &C.—For R.D.C. R. P. Cheale, D.S., Union Buildings, West-st., Lewes.

MAR. 15.—Chelmsford.—GRANITE.—200 tons 1½ in., 500 tons ¾ in. or ½ in., free from dust; and granite kerb, Scotch, Norwegian, or equal, 2,000 yds. 5 in. by 10 in. straight, dressed edge kerb, 150 yds. 5 in. by 10 in. circular, dressed edge kerb, for T.C. E. J. Miles, B.E. and S.

MAR. 15.—Faversham.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. J. G. Chittenden, D.S., Ashford-rd.

MAR. 15.—Stokesley.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. H. Lee, Jnr., Highway S.

MAR. 16.—Burnley.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.B. B.E. and S.

MAR. 16.—Dublin.—MATERIALS.—Building works and the provision of additional equipment at the Butter Testing Station, Harcourt-ter., for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Baile Atha Cliath, Dublin. Dep. £1.

MAR. 16.—Dublin.—MATERIALS.—Building works and supplies, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Baile Atha Cliath, Dublin. Dep. £1.

MAR. 16.—Kettering.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. F. W. Stowe, C.

MAR. 16.—Nelson.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T.C. W. Shackleton, B.E. and S.

MAR. 17.—Doncaster.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. W. R. Crabtree, S.

MAR. 19.—Hailsham.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. G. B. Fairchild, S., 17, London-rd.

MAR. 19.—Port Talbot.—BUILDING MATERIALS.—For T.C. B.E.

MAR. 19.—Shifnal and Blymhill.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. C. H. Hines, S., Market-sq.

MAR. 22.—Barnet.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. E. and S.

MAR. 22.—Breconshire.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.C. J. M. Richards, C.S., Brecon.

MAR. 23.—Wortley.—MATERIALS.—Macadam (slag, granite and limestone), bituminous compounds, kerbs (stone and concrete), iron castings, sanitary pipes, for R.D.C. F. Thurlby, E. and S., Grenoside, near Sheffield.

MAR. 24.—Ripley.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. G. Whitcombe, C.

MAR. 28.—Dover.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. C. Dacre Carder, C., 17, Market-sq.

MAR. 28.—Maltby.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. Morgan R. Jones, E. and S.

—Eastbourne.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. W. Walker, S.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

MAR. 7 **Bridgend.**—PIPES, &c.—4,350 yds. of 14 in. diameter cast-iron pipes, together with valves and other appurtenant works, between Cefn Hirgoed and Brackla Bridge, Bridgend, and construction of a cement concrete service reservoir, near Tyn-y-cwm, Brynna, Llanharan, together with provision and laying of about 3,000 yds. of 7 in. diameter and 670 yds. of 6 in. diameter cast-iron pipes, between the proposed reservoir and Brynna, together with the other appurtenant works, for Mid-Glamorgan Water Board. Thomas & Morgan & Partners. Dep. £10 10s.

MAR. 7.—**Leicester.**—SEWAGE.—Additional sedimentation tanks, weir chamber, &c., at Beaumont Leys Farm, for T.C. A. T. Gooseman, City E. Dep. £5.

MAR. 7.—**Steyning West.**—SEWERAGE.—Septic tank and filter at Henfield, for R.D.C. C. H. Wright, S., Bank Lodge, Western-rd., Shoreham-by-Sea. Dep. £2 2s.

MARCH 8.—**East Grinstead.**—SEWERAGE.—Construction of sewage disposal works, comprising detritus, settling and storm-water standby tanks, filter beds and humus tanks, together with the erection of three ejector stations, the laying of several miles of 18 in., 12 in., 9 in., and 6 in. sewers, and the construction of about 245 manholes, and other appurtenant works, for the R.D.C. C. Turton, engineer and surveyor, 36, High-street. Deposit £5 5s.

MAR. 8.—**Manchester.**—FOOTBRIDGE.—Over the River Medlock at Broughton-st., Beswick, for Corporation. City E. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 11.—**Shardlow.**—SEWERAGE.—Also sewage disposal works at Chaddesden, near Derby. The works comprise about 2¾ miles of stoneware pipes (12 in. to 6 in.), with manholes and other appurtenant works, also the construction of purification works, consisting of tanks, bacterial filters, &c., for R.D.C. Elliott & Brown, Chartered Civil E.s., Burton-buildings, Parliament-st., Nottingham. Dep. £3 3s.

MAR. 12.—**Tiverton.**—BRIDGE.—Steel-concrete bridge at Coombe Water, Oakford, for R.D.C. J. R. H. Warren, Highway S., Central Chambers, St. Peter-st.

MAR. 14.—**Bathgate.**—TANK.—Constructing concrete tank at Pate's Hill, with access road and relative works; also for cutting tracks and laying and jointing about 2¾ miles of 15 in. cast-iron pipes from tank to Cuthill, for District Water Works. J. & A. Leslie & Reid, C.E., 72A, George-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £1.

MAR. 21.—**Dewsbury.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—New offices, screening chamber, and pump houre, detritus equalising, and precipitation tanks, percolating filters, and humus tanks; also the laying of cast-iron and earthenware pipe sewers from 6 in. to 24 in. diameter, and the laying of cast-iron rising and sludge mains from 9 in. to 18 in. diameter, together with other appurtenant works, at Ravensthorpe, for C.B. H. Dearden, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 21.—**Dublin.**—STEELWORK.—500 tons of steelwork for the renewal of superstructure of a viaduct about 500 ft. long, for Great Southern Rly. C. E. Riley, Secretary, Kingsbridge Station. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 21.—**Kirkmichael.**—FOOTBRIDGE.—Over Rive Avon. J. D. Macdonald, Bank Agent, Tomintoul.

MAR. 21.—**Rotherham.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Chantry Bridge, for C.B. V. Turner, B.E. Dep. £5.

MAR. 21.—**Southwell.**—SEWERAGE SCHEME.—Sewerage and sewage disposal for parish of Bilsthorpe, for R.D.C. Sands & Walker, E's., Milton Chambers, Nottingham. Dep. £3 3s.

MAR. 22.—**London.**—BRIDGEWORK.—6,300 tons, for India Store Department. Director-General, Branch 16, Belvedere-rd., Lambeth, S.E.1.

MAR. 28.—**Batley.**—AQUEDUCT.—Steelwork and ironwork for eight bridges on aqueduct between Brownhill reservoir, near Holmbridge, and Staincliffe reservoir at Batley, for Corporation waterworks. G. H. Hill & Sons (Manchester), civil engineers, 40, Kennedy-st, Manchester. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 29. — **Southmolton.** — BRIDGE. — Reinforced cement concrete bridge and culvert, including the making up of approaches at Bradford Mill, Witheridge, for R.D.C. W. S. Gardner, S., Chittlehampton. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 7.—**Johannesburg.**—BRIDGE WORK.—Steel and cast-iron bridge work, for South African Railways and Harbours. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

MAR. 7.—**Bingham.**—SEWERS.—Laying of a sewer and surface water drain, and the construction of a rough road on the housing site, Shelford-rd., Radcliffe-on-Trent, for R.D.C. C. W. Kendrick, Sanitary S. Dep. £1.

MAR. 7.—**Chadderton.**—ROAD.—Arterial, between Middleton-rd. and Hunt-la., for U.D.C. Messrs. James Diggle & Son, E s, 14, Brown-st., Manchester. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 7.—**Dundee.**—PIPES.—For (1) 2,610 ft. 10 in. internal diameter steel tubes lined centrifugally with bituminous composition and with ends prepared for victualic joints; and (2) 720 ft. 21 in. internal diameter steel pipes, with spigot and socket joints and lined centrifugally with bituminous composition, for T.C. G. Baxter, Jun., Waterworks E.

MAR. 7.—**Hursley.**—500 yds. of 7 in. pipe sewers, constructing manholes and other work incidental, for R.D.C. Weston Burnett & Thorne, 24, Portland-st., Southampton.

MAR. 7.—**Shanklin.**—MAKING-UP.—Part of St. Boniface Cliff-road, for U.D.C. S.

MAR. 7.—**Tynemouth.**—MAKING-UP.—Lilburn-st., Chirton, for C.B. B.S., Howard-st., North Shields.

MAR. 8.—**Brighton.**—STREET WORKS.—In Stanmer Villas, for C.B. B.E. and S.

MAR. 8.—**Crewe.**—MAKING-UP.—Also sewering of back passages, rear of 6 to 42, Cresty-rd., between Alexandra-st. and Naylor-st., between Derrington-st. and Stalbridge-rd., for T.C. E. G. Timbrell, B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 8.—**North Walsham.**—SEWERS.—Three miles of 6 in. to 18 in. pipe sewers, concrete manholes, and other works, for U.D.C. A. E. Collins, Consulting E., 10, Cambridge-rd., Colchester. Dep. £10.

MAR. 10.—**Belfast.**—PAVING.—Footpaths around Euston-st. public elementary school in Ardgowan-st., Euston-st., and Redcar-st., for C.B. Education Architect, Education Office, College-sq.

MAR. 10.—**Bournemouth.**—EXTENSION.—Laying and fixing cast-iron pipes, cradles, &c., for C.B. F. P. Dolamore, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 10.—**Newton Abbot.**—ROADS.—Also sewers in connection with the third instalment of Broadlands housing scheme, for U.D.C. C. D. White, S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 10.—**Tunbridge Wells.**—MAKING-UP.—Southwood-rd., Rusthall, for T.C. W. H. Maxwell, B. and Water E.

MAR. 10.—**Ventnor.**—PIER WORKS.—Provision and driving of a 12 in. square greenheart pile, 45 ft. in length, at landing stage of the Royal Victoria Pier, and taking up and renewing of the decking and joists surrounding the pier pavilion and all work incidental thereto, and renovation, painting, &c., of the pier and the structures, for the U.D.C. F. R. Gray, S.

MAR. 11.—**Bexhill.**—WIDENING.—Also reconstructing Barnhorn-la. with kerbing and new foundation, surfaced with tarmacadam, for a length of about 1½ miles, together with the laying of storm-water drains and extending an existing foul-water sewer about 260 yds., for T.C. G. Ball, B.S. Dep. £3 3s.

MAR. 11.—**Stourbridge.**—ROADS.—On Grange housing estate, for T.C. F. Woodward, B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 12.—**Twickenham.**—MAIN.—232 lin. yds. of 4 in. and 3 in. cast-iron water main with No. 4 fire hydrants at York House, Richmond-rd., for T.C. B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 14.—**Beckenham.**—MAKING-UP.—Hampden-av. and Durban-rd., for U.D.C. H. Storr Best, S. Dep. £2.

MAR. 14.—**Manchester.**—PAVING.—Sewering, draining, kerbing, flagging, paving 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, and boulevard footpaths on the Burnage (Extension) estate, Burnage, for T.C. City E.

MAR. 14.—**Swansea.**—MAKING-UP.—Edgeware-rd., Bonvil-terrace, Harry-st., Morriston, for the C.B. J. Richard Heath, B.E. and S.

MAR. 15—**Londonderry.**—WATER SCHEME.—Aqueduct or line of pipes with its subsidiary works for the conveyance of the waters of the Glenedra Water and Altnahegish River from Banagher Glens in the townlands of Carnanbrae, Templemoyle and Teeavan to the Corporation reservoirs, for C.B. M. A. Robinson, City E. Dep. £6.

MAR. 16.—**East Riding of Yorkshire.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Also reconstruction of the road from Stamford Bridge, via Fridaythorpe, to Driffield, approximately 20 miles in length, for C.C. C.S., Beverley.

MAR. 16.—**Loughborough.**—SEWERS.—Excavation, formation and foundations of roads, including about 700 yds. of 70 ft. road, 350 yds. of 80 ft., and 450 yds. of subsidiary roads, together with foul and storm-water sewers, for T.C. W. Granger, B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 16.—**Prestwich.**—SEWERS.—9 in. to 15 in. diameter, on Prestwich Hills estate, together with manholes and other appurtenant works, for U.D.C. S.

MAR. 17. —**East Riding of Yorkshire.**—ROAD.—Roads and sewers and all works incidental thereto (from the Hull City boundary, Pickering-rd. junction with Booth Ferry-rd.), to a point on the Hull-Selby-rd. near Hesslewood, for C.C. A. Bird, E., Trunk Road Scheme, Beverley. Dep. £5 5s.

MAR. 19.—**Stevenage.**—ROADS.—Roads, sewers and water mains in Haycroft-rd., Longcroft-rd., and Lawrance-av., for U.D.C. W. O. Times, C. Dep. £4.

MAR. 22.—**Breconshire.**—SURFACE DRESSING.—For C.C. J. M. Richards, C.S., Brecon.

MAR. 22.—**Southall-Norwood.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Of South-rd., for U.D.C. J. B. Thomson, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 2.—**Bedford.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—To Beverley-crescent, for T.C. N. Greenshields, B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News page* 352.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

★MAR. 7 AND 12 FOLLOWING DAYS.—**Bedford.**—G. C. Walker & Co. will sell, by order of Executors, Westminster Bank, Ltd., on the premises, 17, High-st., Bedford, stock-in-trade of old established business of Messrs. Kilfin & Billson, valuable selection of builders', plumbers' and electricians' accessories, &c. Auctioneers, 1, St. Paul's-sq., Bedford.

MAR. 8.—**255, Clapham-road.**—Veryard & Yates will sell, at 255, Clapham-road, S.W., stock of timber, fittings and building material. Auctioneers, 265, Norwood-road, S.E.27.

MAR. 9.—**Bucks.**—Joseph Hibbard & Sons will sell, by order of Messrs. Wingrove Bros., who are retiring from the timber trade and concentrating on their catering business, at the Saw Mills, Burnham Beeches (1 mile from Farnham Common on the Slough-Wycombe-rd.) saw mill plant and machinery, rolling stock, &c. Auctioneers, 15, Newington Green, Islington, London, N.16.

MAR. 9.—**London.**—**Knight, Frank & Rutley will sell, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, London, W.1, freehold building land, Golders Green and Finchley, known as the Kimbolton Estate, frontage 2,360 ft. Vacant possession will be given on completion of the purchase. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1.**

MAR. 10.—**Liverpool.**—Boult, Son & Maples will sell, by order of Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Gt. Britain and Ireland), Ltd., at Law Association Rooms, 14, Cook-st., freehold works and premises. Auctioneers, 5, Cook-st., Liverpool.

★MAR. 15.—**Kingsland.**—Joseph Hibbard & Sons will sell without reserve, by order of Mr. C. H. Forward, who is retiring from joinery business owing to expiration of lease, upon the premises Fox Yard, 83, Boleyn-road (five minutes walk from Dalston Junction Station), stock and plant of a builder's and joinery works. Auctioneers, 15, Newington Green, Islington, London, N.16.

MAR. 16.—**Hendon.**—Henry Butcher, Hall & Co. will sell, at the Aerodrome, N.W., steel-framed buildings, 40 timber and corrugated iron buildings, timber and tiled roof building, building material. Henry Butcher, Hall & Co., Auctioneers, 63 and 64, Chancery-la., W.C.2.

★MAR. 16, 17 & 18.—**Wembley.**—F. H. Clark will sell (in conjunction with Hubert F. Finn-Kelcey, F.S.I., F.A.I.) without reserve at the Empire Exhibition, Wembley, second sale of timber, building materials, plant and machinery, comprising 3,000 lots. Auctioneers, F. H. Clark, 117, Victoria-st., S.W.1; and H. F. Finn-Kelcey, Lyminge, Folkestone.

MAR. 22.—**Cambridge.**—Hampton & Sons will sell, at St. James's Estate Rooms, freehold building site. Auctioneers, 20, St. James's-sq., S.W.1.

Public Appointments.

MAR. 7.—**Surrey.**—Clerk of Works for about eight months required by the U.D.C. R. H. Jeffes, A., Council Offices, New Malden, endorsed "Clerk of Works."

MAR 8.—**Dewsbury.**—Temporary Architectural Assistant required by the County Borough Council for a period ending on March 31, 1928. Holland Booth, T.C., Town Hall, Dewsbury, endorsed "Architectural Assistant."

★MAR. 14.—**Bradford.**—Temporary Architectural Assistant required by the City Council. N. L. Fleming, T.C., Town Hall, Bradford.

★MAR. 14.—**Bristol.**—Surveyor's Assistants and Valuers with Rating experience required in the City Estates Surveyor's and Valuer's Department by the Rating Committee of the Council. Josiah Green, T.C., The Council House, Bristol.

★MAR. 14.—**Rochford.**—Building Inspector required by the R.D.C. W. Harding Roberts, C., 40, Clarence-st., Southend-on-Sea.

★MAR. 14.—**Worthing.**—TECHNICAL ASSISTANT.—Required in the Department of the B.E. and S., by the B.C. J. Kennedy Allerton, T.C., Municipal Offices, Worthing, endorsed "Technical Assistant."

MAR. 16.—**London.**—Assistant Civil Engineers required in Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department, Admiralty, and H.M. Naval Establishments at home and abroad. Civil Engineer-in-Chief, Admiralty, London, S.W.1.

MAR. 18.—**London.**—Assistant Building Inspector required by the C.C. The B.E., Borough of Acton Municipal Offices, Acton, W.3.

★MAR. 19.—**Birmingham.**—Civil Engineering Clerk of Works to supervise construction of generating station at Hams Hall, for the City of Birmingham Electric Supply. E. J. Jennings, Secretary, 14, Dale-End, Birmingham.

NO DATE.—**Clacton.**—First-Class Foreman to supervise work in connection with private street works formation by the U.D.C. Daniel J. Bowe, S., Council Offices, Clacton-on-Sea.

★NO DATE.—**Sudan.**—Foreman of Works required by the Sudan Government in the Public Works Department. Advisory Engineer, Sudan Government, London; Office, Wellington House, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1, marking envelope "Foreman of Works."

New Hotels—Canada.

The Officer-in-Charge of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner's Office at Toronto reports that it is proposed to erect in a Canadian city early this year an hotel at an estimated cost of 5,000,000 dollars. The building will be nineteen stories high, and will contain 540 rooms as well as a ball-room. Further details as to the names of the promoters and of the architects to whom it is suggested communications in regard to the supply of hotel equipment, &c., should be addressed may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1.

The Officer-in-Charge at Toronto also reports that an apartment hotel is to be erected locally in the near future, at an estimated cost of 2,500,000 dollars. The architect for the building has informed the officer-in-charge that he will be pleased to receive particulars from United Kingdom firms in a position to supply equipment entering into the construction of a modern apartment building. He would particularly like to hear from firms interested in the supply of tiling and sanitary equipment. United Kingdom firms in a position to offer British materials and equipment can obtain further particulars, including the name and address of the architect referred to, on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, quoting the reference C.X. 2169.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

FOLLOWING is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

ALBURY (SURREY).—Gipsy school is to be enlarged at £900.

ARMAGH.—R.D.C. approved scheme for 66 cottages, at £21,607.

AXMINSTER.—U.D.C. decided to apply for compulsory powers for a site in North-st., for houses.

BASFORD.—A tender amounting to £43,897 has been recommended for acceptance for the erection of a new school.

BATH.—City E. submitted plans and elevation of the proposed building at Monksdale-rd., to be used as an electricity sub-station. Council approved it.

BIRMINGHAM.—M.H. sanction for T.C. the following: Paget-road elementary school, erection, £30,325; contribution to Birmingham Royal Institution for Blind, in respect of erecting and equipping new workshops for the blind at Harborne, £6,000; purchase of Romsley Hill Sanatorium for Hospital purposes, £25,369; reconstruction of bridge over Birmingham and Warwick Canal in Stockfield-road, £12,244; 212 cottages for accommodation of police, £115,450.

BLANDFORD.—T.C. decided that application be made to M.H. for £3,802 for eight houses and a bungalow in Alfred-st. and Edward-st.

BRADFORD.—New elementary school on the Bierley housing site, at £24,222, for Bradford Estimates Sub-committee.

BRECON.—Tenders are to be invited in connection with the Brecon electric lighting scheme, which is estimated to cost £18,000. A. Ellis & Partners, Park-pl., Cardiff, are the consulting engineers.

BRIDLINGTON.—T.C. has decided to carry out improvements and extensions at Corporation's golf club house and course, at an estimated cost of £700.

CAMBORNE.—Council decided to invite fresh tenders for 50 houses.

CARLTON.—U.D.C. decided to apply to M.H. for £7,800 for 16 houses on the Conway-rd. site.

CHERTSEY.—U.D.C. decided to apply to M.H. for provisional approval of 100 further houses.

CHIPPERFIELD.—Herts C.C. has held an inquiry on the question of school accommodation at Chipperfield.

CHIPPING NORTON.—Subject to M.H. approval, tenders are to be invited for 12 houses on Churchill-rd. site, for T.C.

CHISWICK.—Sanction has been given by M.H. to U.D.C. for £7,413 and £5,560 for 24 houses on the Essex-place site.

CLEETHORPES.—C.C. has under consideration purchase of site, at the rear of Thrunsoe-rd., upon which to erect an elementary school.

COULSDON AND PURLEY.—U.D.C.'s S. has submitted estimates for 50 houses. Plans passed: R. Ray, warehouse, rear of 106, Brighton-rd., Coulsdon; P. Gatton, six semi-detached houses, Byron-av., Coulsdon; H. P. Hawkes, eight semi-detached houses, Downsway, Sanderstead.

COVENTRY.—T.C. passed various plans, including: seven houses, Leicester Causeway, W. R. Collis; eight houses, Shakespeare-st., H. J. Emery; eight houses, Bull's Head-la., E. Harris & Son; seven houses, Shakespeare-st., A. Hall & Son; six houses, Fisher-rd., T. J. Webb.

CUDWORTH.—West Riding E.C. propose to erect elementary school to accommodate 300 children.

DALBEATTIE.—T.C. has selected sites for 12 houses, and tenders are to be invited.

DERBY.—T.C. are being strongly recommended to consent to baths with frontage to Queen-st., at £87,000.

DUBLIN.—Commissioners have resolved to erect on centre portion of Marino frontage a technical school and assembly hall, and have instructed City A. to prepare plans, &c.

EAST HAM—M.H. sanctioned borrowing £40,000 for the erection of tenements on the Central housing site.

EAST PRESTON.—R.D.C. are to have 46 more houses.

EDMONTON.—U.D.C. passed plans: C. E. Matthews, 34 houses, The Orchard; G. W. Newman, for revised lay-out and drainage of the Berkeley-estate, Ridge-av. and Bush-hill; F. Tomlin, five houses, Wellington-rd., Bush Hill Park; Stanley Parkes & Brown, eight houses and garage, Silver-st.; A. F. Whitlock, seven houses, Alpha-pl.—U.D.C. received M.H. sanctions to borrow £57,300 as second instalment of 100 houses on Hyde estate.

EVESHAM.—R.D.C. are to purchase land at South Littleton and Harvington for housing.

GODALMING.—Plans of flats prepared by the S. have been approved by T.C.

GUILDFORD.—R.D.C. are purchasing land at Send for housing.—Council are inviting tenders for six cottages at Ripley.

HAMPSHIRE.—E.C. recommend that, subject to approval of B.E., the E.C. be authorised to expend £6,700 on the adaptation of The Beeches adjoining Lankhills Special School, Winchester, for a school for mentally defective children. Application is to be made to the Ministry.

HARLOW WOOD (NOTTS.).—The Duke of Portland has given a site for a cripples' hospital and £1,000 to the building fund.

HARROGATE.—T.C. is to make application to M.H. for £76,500 for 150 non-parlour type houses on the estate off Devonshire-place.

HATFIELD.—R.D.C. decided 40 more houses on St. Alban's-rd.

HAYES.—U.D.C. approved the lay-out by the S. for an additional 100 houses on Botwell estate.—Plans approved: 64 houses, Great Western Garden Village estate; two houses, Bedford-avenue, Yeading-gardens, H. A. Neal.

HEAVITREE (EXETER).—Funds for £25,000 for a new church of St. Mark's on site in Pinhoe-rd., are being raised.

HENDON.—U.D.C. passed plans: Two pairs houses, Sefton-av., Mill Hill, H. Montague; eight houses, Nant-rd., Child's Hill, E. Owers; two houses and garages, Selvage-la., five houses and three garages, Sunbury-av., and two bungalows, Sunbury-av., and two bungalows, Hale-la., Mill Hill, Gillett & Co.; 19 pairs houses, three detached and 20 garages, Longberrys, Watford by-pass-rd., Child's Hill, Streather Estates, Ltd.; chapel, Somerset-rd., Hendon, N. Humphris; 15 houses and 15 garages, Queen's-rd., Hendon, Haymills; 18 houses and 15 garages, Park-rd., Watford by-pass-rd., Hendon, Messrs. Haymills; 14 houses and garages, Bridge-la., 13 houses and garages, Courtney-gardens, and 15 houses, Courtney-gardens, Golders Green, Golders, Ltd.; 12 houses and 12 garages, Holmwood-grove, Mill Hill, O. H. Hughes; two pairs houses and two garages, Sevington-road., Hendon, A. H. Allkins; 12 garages, Parkway, Golders, Ltd.; five pairs houses and house, Birkbeck-rd., Mill Hill, Lamb & Hook; eight pairs houses, The Drive, Mill Hill, Tant & Co.; 25 shops, Watling-av., Burnt Oak, Edgware, A. W. Newcombe-Wright; two pairs houses, Colindeep-la., Hendon, J J. Powers; 12 lock-up garages, Ashley-la., Hendon, J. Hodges.

HOLLINWOOD.—Chesterfield Brewery Co.'s architect has plans for hotel. Estimated cost of super hotel is £150,000.

HONITON.—R.D.C. decided to apply to M.H. to erect 84 houses as follows:—Sidbury 12, Branscombe 6, Upottery 4, Broadhembury 4, Cotleigh 2, Payhembury 6, Dunkeswell 4, Feniton 4, Yarcombe 12, Southleigh 4, Luppitt 4, Talaton 4, Monkton 6, Salcombe Regis 12.

HUDDERSFIELD.—M.H. has approved amended plan of hospital block, to be erected at the Crosland Moor Institution by B.G.—T.C. passed plans: Four pairs bungalows, Ravensknowle-rd., H. Myers & Co.; three pairs bungalows, Ingfield-av., off Long-lane, F. Earnshaw.

ILFORD.—T.C. passed plans: J. Seymour, amended block plan of houses, 1–25 and 2–38, Lombard-av.; Suburban Developments, Ltd., seven houses, 242–254, Perth-road; W. Longworth & Co., six houses, 112–122, Auckland-rd.

THE "HENDERSON" SYSTEM

SLIDING DOOR GEAR

FOR FACTORIES, GARAGES, SCHOOLS, ETC.

"TANGENT JUNIOR" FOR LIGHT DOORS.
"TANGENT SENIOR" FOR HEAVY DOORS.

WRITE FOR BOUND CATALOGUE B.24 TO:-

P.C. HENDERSON, LIMITED,

BARKING, ESSEX.. PHONE: GRANGEWOOD 0247

IPSWICH.—T.C. are to purchase a further acre of land at Priory Heath site, and to erect a school on the site at £5,514.

KINGSTON.—Sketch plans submitted to B.E. for the Tiffin Boys' School, show class-room accommodation for 400 pupils at an estimated cost of £41,850.

LANCASTER.—T.C. are considering erecting 146 houses.

LEDBURY.—Committee of the Ledbury Cottage Hospital propose erecting private ward and to convert the old one into the X-rays room.

LEEDS.—Plans have been prepared of shops and houses on site at Meanwood housing estate. Mr. V. Bain is the architect.

LEYTON.—T.C. decided to make application to B.E. for £18,850 for elementary school in Canterbury-rd.—T.C. passed plans: J. Sands, five houses and two shops at Capworth-st.; S. Hudson, 10 garages, Manor-rd.

LONDON (LEWISHAM).—B.C. passed plans: A. Miller, four garages, Stanstead-rd.; S. F. Prior, six garages, Doggett-rd.

LONDON (MITCHAM).—M.H. sanctioned estimates of £15,620 for burial ground in London-rd., for Council.—Approval of plans for secondary school for girls has been received.

LONDON (STEPNEY).—L.C.C. recommend borrowing by B.C. of £2,000 for housing, &c.

LONDON (WOOLWICH).—B.C. has received L.C.C. sanction for £35,620 for 60 houses at Eltham.—Application is to be made to L.C.C. for £250,000 for 500 concrete houses at Eltham.—Land is also to be purchased north of Bexley Heath railway, Eltham, for housing.—Plans passed: W. Childs, 23 houses, Footscray-rd., Eltham; W. E. Wright, five houses, Green-lane, Eltham; Flood & Wright, four houses, Glenlea-road, Eltham; J. O. Cook & Son (on behalf of W. S. Loomes), six houses, Red Lion-la., Plumstead.

MERTON AND MORDEN.—U.D.C. instructed S. to prepare plans for 100 houses, at £58,000.

OSSETT.—A sum of £15,000 is to be spent in extensions to the Grammar school, to increase the accommodation from 300 to 400.

PRESALL.—U.D.C. are to enlarge Council offices. Plans by S.—Two shelters are to be erected on the promenade at Knott End.

RICKMANSWORTH.—M.H. held an inquiry into the application by the U.D.C. for approval of a town-planning scheme.

ROTHWELL (YORKS.).—West Riding E.C. has acquired site in Haigh-la., for new Middle school.

RUISLIP-NORTHWOOD.—U.D.C. approved lay-out plan for additional 20 houses at Wiltshire-lane, Eastcote.

SALFORD.—City C. recommend to borrow £10,970 for 17 houses on Weaste Housing estate.

SHEFFIELD.—Management of Jessop Hospital have acquired Norton Hall as an extension to Institution. They propose to provide 44 additional beds in the building.—The foundation stone has been laid for a Baptist chapel at Crookes, which is estimated to cost £4,000.

SIDCUP.—U.D.C. passed plans: Additions and alterations to Sidcup Cottage Hospital; six houses and several garages, including a lock-up garage, for J. Barker.

SOUTH DEVON.—Plans are being prepared for extensions to South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital.

SOUTHGATE.—U.D.C. passed plans: F. J. C. Ingram, 130 houses, Princes-av.; A. S. Soutar, 16 cottages, Barrow-close; A. G. Challis, 20 houses, Queen Elizabeth's-drive.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Plans passed by T.C.: L. B. Broadhurst, Brockley-av., High-la., Burslem, eight houses; F. J. Williams, Werrington-rd., Bucknall, four houses; A. Perry, Park-rd., Fenton, 17 houses; Prestwood Bros., Blurton-rd., Fenton, six houses

TAVISTOCK.—M.H. and B.E. has passed plans for sanatorium to cost between £4,000 and £5,000, which is to be added to Kelly College.

TEDDINGTON.—D.C. has decided to instruct the General Purposes Committee to prepare a scheme for municipal building in conjunction with the scheme for a new fire station.

TEWKESBURY.—T.C. are to build 12 more houses at Priors-park.

TONG.—Plans have been prepared for rope works for Mr. Coates. Architect, Mr. Waite, of Bradford. Tenders are to be invited.

TOTTENHAM.—U.D.C. passed plans: 21 houses, Wargrave-av. and Gladesmore-rd., Reed & Marshall; 18 houses, Walpole and Cambridge-rds., E. Scott; 6 houses, Downhills estate, Rowley Bros.; 26 houses and garages, Cambridge-rd., A. T. Rowley; 7 houses-Lordsmead-rd., C. Hannaford; 51 houses, Cambridge, rd., J. A. Tarry, Ltd.

TYNEMOUTH.—Corporation recommend purchase of site at Balkwell for school.

UXBRIDGE.—Joint Hospital Board decided to proceed with the diphtheria block of the old diphtheria block, and also construct covered ways connecting the blocks.

WERNETH.—Funds are being raised for extension of St. Thomas's Church School.

WHITEWOOD MERE.—West Riding C.C. propose to erect elementary Council school to accommodate 250 children.

WORCESTER.—The City Council has decided to go forward with secondary school for girls, with accommodation for 368, at £38,880.—Licensing authorities have approved hotel to be erected by Showell's Brewery Co., at the junction of Astwood-rd. and Brickfields-rd., at £6,000.—Subject to consent of Staffordshire E.C., the Worcester County E.C. propose taking over Grammar School, and to carry out extensions at £18,000 to £20,000.—Plans submitted for secondary school at Malvern.

WORKINGTON.—T.C. has obtained sanction from the M.H. to borrow £35,700 for 100 houses.

WYKEN GRANGE.—Warwickshire E.C. are to erect an assembly hall and handicraft and cookery rooms at Wyken Grange school.

YEOVIL.—T.C. received sanction from Ministry for £70,000 for 150 houses. Tender has been accepted at £69,138.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry – Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

	£ s. d.
Best Stocks	4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks	3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons, at King's Cross	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3	Do. Bullnose	9 15 0
Do. Bullnose	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—			
2½ in.	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0

GLAZED BRICKS—

Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers	21 10 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	31 0 0
		D'ble Headers	27 0 0
Headers	21 0 0	One Side and two ends	31 0 0
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½ in.		Two Sides and one End	32 0 0
		Splays and Squints	28 10 0
Flats	28 0 0		

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
2½ in. " "	2 4	4 in. " "	3 6

	s. d.		
Thames Ballast	10 6	per yd.	delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.
Pit Sand	13 9	" "	
Thames Sand	14 6	" "	
Best Washed Sand	14 6	" "	
¾ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	" "	
½ in. "	14 0	" "	
¾ in. Broken Brick	11 6	" "	
Pan Breeze	7 6	" "	

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6 51s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4 8 0
Roman Cement	8 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
" " Pink	5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
" " White	3 12 6
" Fine	5 12 0
Strapite, Coarse	3 9 0
" Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9
Chalk Lime	3 0 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
Hair per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

	s. d.
BATH STONE—delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2 10

PORTLAND STONE—

Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube	4	4½
Do. do delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube	4	5½

White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.

NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

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HOPTON-WOOD STONE— Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17 0
Sawn two sides "	27 0
Sawn three or four sides "	32 0

YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.* Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super.) Per ft. super	5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto "	6 0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2 3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) "	1 6½
1½ in. to 2 in. d'tto, ditto "	1 4

HARD YORK— Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

Scappled random blocks Per ft. cube	6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) Per ft. super	5 1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto "	6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2 10
3 in. ditto ditto "	2 1½
2 in. self-faced random flags Per yd. super	9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London Area in full van loads, per ft. cube :—Plain, 6s. 0d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
4 × 6	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
¾	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅞	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	¾	16/6
1¼	31/-	⅞	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

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BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
⅞ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscoat, per ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry American and /or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0 to	—
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0 to	1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0 to	1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0 to	0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0 to	—
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0 to	5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 0
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
Ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0 9 6
Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.

To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅜ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2½ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—

(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½ %	45%	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½ %	35%	45%
Blue Water	62½ %	40%	50%
Galvanised Water	46½ %	30%	40%
Red Steam	57½ %	35%	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25%	35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6ft. lengths.	Angles and Gutters.	Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/3	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. "	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. "	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. "	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. "	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. "	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. "	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. "	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. "	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. " "	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. " "	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. " "	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

IRON—	Per ton in London. £ s. d.		£ s. d.
Common Bars	13 0 0	to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—good merchant quality	14 5 0	..	15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0	..	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	..	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	..	11 0 0
Hoop Iron, basis price	12 0 0	..	13 0 0
" Galvanised	27 0 0	..	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0	..	14 5 0
" " " 24 g.	14 5 0	..	15 5 0
" " " 26 g.	16 5 0	..	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	15 10 0	..	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0	..	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	18 10 0	..	20 10 0

No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.

Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—

Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 10 0	..	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	19 0 0	..	20 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	22 0 0	..	23 0 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0	..	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0	..	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	..	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	..	20 0 0

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c

(Delivered in London.)

	£ s. d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	36 10 0
Pipe in coils	38 0 0
Soil Pipe	40 0 0
Compo Pipe	41 0 0

NOTE—Country delivery, 30s. per ton extra : lots under 3 cwt., 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.

Old lead, ex London area, at Mills per ton	26 10 0	—
Do., ex country, carriage forward per ton	27 10 0	

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet	1 1
Thin	1 1
Copper nails	2 3
Copper wire	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/6	60/-	116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1¼ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/- "

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plumbers 1/4, Tinmen's 1/8, Blowpipe 1/8 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

		£ s. d.
Raw Linseed Oil,	in pipes per gallon	0 3 2
" " "	in barrels	0 3 3
" " "	in drums	0 3 5
Boiled " "	in barrels	0 3 5
" " "	in drums	0 3 8
Turpentine	in barrels	0 4 7
"	in drums (10 gall.)	0 4 9
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		49 5 0
GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT— "Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polseco," "J.," Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots	per ton delivered	68 15 0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)	per ton	41 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0 15 0
Filocol	"	0 15 6
Size. XD Quality	firkin	0 3 6

Continued on next page.

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*).

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	3½d.	32 oz. fourths	7½d.
15 ,, thirds	4½d.	32 ,, thirds	9½d.
21 ,, fourths ..	4½d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz...	3½d.
21 ,, thirds	5½d.	,, ,, 21 ,, ...	5½d.
26 ,, fourths ..	5d.	Fluted 15 oz. 3½d., 21 oz.	9½d.
26 ,, thirds	7½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 5½d., 21 oz.	7½d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4½d.
¼ Rough rolled	5½d.
⅜ Rough rolled	6d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic, Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White..	6½d.
Ditto, tinted	9½d.
Rolled Sheet	6½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	8½d.
Tinted Do.	8½d.

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £	s	d.
Oak Varnish	Outside	0	14	0
Fine ditto	ditto	0	16	0
Fine Copal	ditto	0	18	0
Pale Copal	ditto	1	0	0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1	4	0
Best ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0	18	0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1	2	6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1	0	6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Hard Drying Oak.....	ditto	0	19	0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1	0	0
Pale ditto	ditto	1	2	0
Best ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Best Japan Gold Size		0	12	6
Best Black Japan		0	10	6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0	12	0
Brunswick Black.....		0	7	6
Berlin Black.....		0	14	6
Knotting (patent)		1	5	0
French and Brush Polish		0	17	0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0	9	0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0	7	0

Diaries and Calendars.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of calendars or diaries from the following:—Mr. Robert K. Burt, C. Isler & Co., and W. G. Beaumont & Sons.

Southend Improvements.

It is understood that a scheme to improve Southend's pier is to be submitted to the Council. The proposals are said to provide for a new and larger pavilion which will replace the popular sunk garden and model boating pool.

Salford Extensions.

A syndicate of financiers are said to be negotiating with Salford City Council for the purchase of the ten acres site of Salford cattle market. It is proposed to erect buildings to the value of £1,000,000, including an exhibition hall, shops, possibly a cinema, and an underground garage.

Birmingham Electric Contract.

A £1,458,000 tender of International Combustion, Ltd., has been accepted by the Birmingham Electricity Committee, for the whole of the work involved in the construction of the first section of the new Hams Hall Super Power Station, one of the new capital power stations under the Government's Electricity scheme.

British Legion: Annual Report.

From the Annual Report and accounts for 1926 of the British Legion, we see that both in the formation of new branches and the number of members there has been a considerable advance over past years. There are now 2,955 branches in active being in the British Isles. The true value of the Legion may better be judged by this excerpt from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' speech at the Fifth Annual Conference at Whitsuntide:—"It is not only by sheer weight of numbers, though in that we are going ahead—figures by themselves are not a sure test of the progress of an organisation such as ours; it is by its good name in the community and by its general prestige throughout the world that its development must be judged. I think you will agree with me that in this respect also we can fairly say that the British Legion has made substantial progress. It stands to-day as one of our greatest organisations for doing good."

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Aberdeen.—HOUSES.—The Town Council has passed plans for the erection of 70 houses.

Ayr.—HOUSES.—The Town Council has agreed to take steps for the compulsory acquirement of about 32 acres of land at Lochside, for the purpose of a housing scheme. It was further agreed that, subject to the approval of the Board of Health, 300 flatted houses be erected on the site. In addition, it was decided to erect at the same site 52 houses to replace houses demolished under a slum clearance scheme.

Clydebank.—HOUSES.—The Town Council has received the consent of the Scottish Board of Health to borrow £180,418 for the purchase of land at Whitecrook and the erection of 220 houses, and for the purchase of land at West Kilbowie and the erection of 170 houses.

Edinburgh.—HOUSE.—A further gift to Edinburgh University of £15,000 has been offered by Mr. Thomas Cowan, of Leith, and it has been decided to establish a residential house for male students, which will be established in George-square.

Edinburgh.—VARIOUS.—Dean of Guild Court has passed the following plans: Footbridge over the Water of Leith in Colinton Dell, for the Town Council; Messrs. Topping & Co., four flatted villas and four garages at Campbell-avenue; Mr. P. Macdonald, six bungalows at Trannair Park, Corstorphine.

Edinburgh.—HOSPITAL.—A public meeting to form a central hospital for the treatment of crippled children in the south-eastern area of Scotland has been held, and it has been decided that a new central orthopædic hospital be established on the outskirts of Edinburgh. A minimum of 75 beds will be required, and the estimated cost is £75,000, of which £10,000 will be for the site, and £15,000 for equipment and other extras.

Glasgow.—HOUSING.—The Corporation Housing Committee have agreed to receive a deputation from the Cardonald Housing Corporation, Ltd., in support of an offer by the firm to erect 1,000 or more Weir steel houses.

Hamilton.—SLUM CLEARANCE.—The Town Council has submitted plans, which have been passed by the Dean of Guild Court, for a slum-clearance scheme. The new scheme provides for the erection of eight houses of three apartments and 36 houses of two apartments.

Oban.—PIER.—The Town Council have concluded contracts for a structure to be erected on the North Pier. Plans for the new building have been prepared by the Burgh Surveyor (Mr. David Galloway). The building will be one story in height, with a large general cargo store, four smaller stores, two waiting-rooms, and piermaster's office.

Incorporation of Architects.

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland was held at 15, Rutland-square, Edinburgh, Mr. G. P. K. Young, F.R.I.B.A., the President, in the chair. A report was submitted as to what had been done in the proposed formation of a council for the preservation of rural Scotland. There were elected one fellow, five associates, and two students. It was decided to formulate standard rules and regulations for the Chapters. Four representatives were nominated for the R.I.B.A. Council for the ensuing year.

Antonine Wall Discoveries.

Excavation work is proceeding, it is understood, upon the Roman fort at Mumrills, near Falkirk. The latest discovery is a fine series of baths adjoining the commandant's house, at once more complete and more spacious than anything of the kind hitherto known in Scotland. Altogether, enough has been discovered to show that the fort of Mumrills is the largest and presumably the most important of the defences known to exist on the line of the Antonine Wall built about A.D. 142 to re-establish the frontier of Hadrian's day between the Forth and the Clyde.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers' Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William.....	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall.....	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/0 to 1/3
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District, Wishaw	1/8-1/10 1/8	1/8 1/10 1/8	1/8 1/8	1/9 1/9	1/7 1/8	1/8 1/8	1/8½ 1/7	1/3½ 1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 377).

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	" "	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	" "	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	" "	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	" "	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	" "	3	3
Add if in beams	" "	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	" "	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	" "	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	"	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	"	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	"	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1½

POINTING.

		s.	d.
Neat flat struck or weathered joint	" "	0	0	3

ARCHES.

Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—

		s.	d.
Fair external in half brick rings	" "	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	" "	0	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	" "	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.
Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	" "	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	"	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	" "	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	" "	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	" "	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	" "	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	" "	10	6
Portland stone fixed	" "	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	"	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	"	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	" "	5	6
Do. roofs, floors, and partitions	" "	6	0
Do. trusses	" "	8	6

		¾"	1"	1¼"	2"
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	"	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	"	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	"	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾"	1"	1¼"	1½"
Deal-edges shot	per sq.		44/6	53/-	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	"		49/-	57/6	65/-
Do. matchings	"	45/-	51/-		
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super.	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	" "	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	" "	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1⅛ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	" "	3	9

DOORS.

		1½"	1¾"	2"
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	"	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	"	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	"	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1"	1¼"	1½"
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	"	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	"	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

		1"	1¼"	1½"	2"	2½"
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets		2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed		1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1½ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail: average, 3 in. × 3 in.	" "	6	0
Add if ramped	" "	12	0
Add if wreathed	" "	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/-
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	"	19	0
Do. stanchions	"	21	9
In roof work	"	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3"	4"	5"	6"
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	"	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	"	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	"	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	"	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	50	6
Do. Do. in flats	"	49	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	" "	1	6
Copper nailing	" "	0	6

		½"	¾"	1"	1½"	2"	4"
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	"	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	"	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	"	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	5/6	—
Red lead joints	"	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	"	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	"	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	"	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	"	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	" "	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	" "	4	0
Add sawn lathing	" "	1	7
Add metal lathing	" "	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	per yard sup.	2	2
Do. plain face	" "	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1½
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21 oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26 oz. Do.	" "	1	0
Obscured sheet	" "	1	1
⅛ in. rolled plate	" "	0	9
¼ in. rough rolled or cast plate	" "	0	10½
½ in. wired cast plate	" "	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	" "	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	" "	0	9
Do. 2 coats	" "	1	2
Do. 3 coats	" "	1	9
Do. 4 coats	" "	2	4
Graining	" "	2	3
Varnishing twice	" "	1	9
Sizing	" "	0	3
Flatting	" "	0	7
Enamel	" "	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	" "	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to 4/-		

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TRADE NEWS

A Correction.

We regret that owing to a mistake on the part of the printers in compiling the "Advertisement Index" in our issue of February 18 the announcement of the Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., was inadvertently omitted. The advertisement for that firm appears on page v of February 18.

The Epsom Grandstand.

We understand that the British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., of London and Rugby, have taken in hand the night flood-lighting operations necessary for the completion by June, 1927, of the new grandstand at Epsom, delayed by the coal strike of 1926. For this purpose, 16 B.T.H. type 786 floodlight projectors, with

Floodlighting Operations at Epsom.

diffusing mirrors, reflectors and 1,000 watt Mazda lamps, were mounted on eight masts ranging in height from 10 ft. to 40 ft., erected at suitable points around the building. As shown by the illustration, by the use of these B.T.H. floodlight projectors, almost daylight conditions prevail throughout the night, with the result that the hourly progress after sundown is practically equal to that shown in the daytime.

New Town Hall, Colyton.

The foundation-stone of the new town hall at Colyton, Devon, was laid recently by Mr. E. H. Cuming, J.P. The building is to consist of a town hall and caretaker's cottage, the whole in the Tudor style of architecture, and composed of brick with Beer stone dressings. These have been worked by the Beer Stone Company, Ltd., the well-known quarry owners and masonry contractors for Beer and Portland stone, of Seaton, Devon.

Modern Sliding Door Gear.

We give an illustration of a specimen of "Tangent" sliding door gear, made by Messrs. P. C. Henderson, Ltd., of Barking, in this case a garage door. Advantage claimed for "Tangent" doors are that they are simple to understand, operate or erect, that entrance can be effected without the necessity for revolving the whole door, and that, as all fittings are inside the building, they are impervious to weather conditions. Garage fitting is only one, however, of the many uses of this system of sliding door gear. Full details and applications of the system are laid forth in the makers' special Architects' Edition Catalogue, No. 26, sent upon request.

Heat Transmission and Insulation.

We have received from the Celotex Company of Great Britain, Ltd., 323–5, Australia House, W.C.2, a copy of their very useful booklet on heat transmission and insulation, in which are given the tentative coefficients of transmission of walls, roofs, ceilings, and floors, uninsulated and insulated, with various thicknesses of "Celotex." The coefficients of transmission in this folder are based on the most reliable and authentic test data available at the present time, and are expressed in B.T.U. per hour per square foot per degree Fahrenheit temperature difference. This most useful booklet will gladly be forwarded upon application to the company.

Improved Wood Pavement.

The fifty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the Improved Wood Pavement Company, Ltd., was held at Blackfriars House, E.C., Mr. William T. Graves (Managing Director and Chairman) presiding. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the payment of a dividend of 25 per cent., less tax, the chairman said that creosoted wood paving was as popular as ever, and, in the opinion of many municipal engineers, there was a great future for it. For examples of wood paving under severe test the chairman instanced London Bridge and Blackfriars Bridge, both of which carried heavy traffic. The Borough High-street, Southwark (8,200 square yards), which was laid in 1916 and which carried 356 tons per yard width per hour, had cost only £20 in repairs in ten years.

Woodworking Machinery

Messrs. J. Sagar & Co., Ltd., manufacturers of woodworking machinery, of Canal Works, Halifax, England, are showing an exhibit at the B.I.F., Birmingham, consisting of a representative selection of modern woodworking machinery, especially suitable for builders, contractors, and others who require the costs of woodworking operations to be reduced to a minimum.

Extension Ladders and Scaffolding.

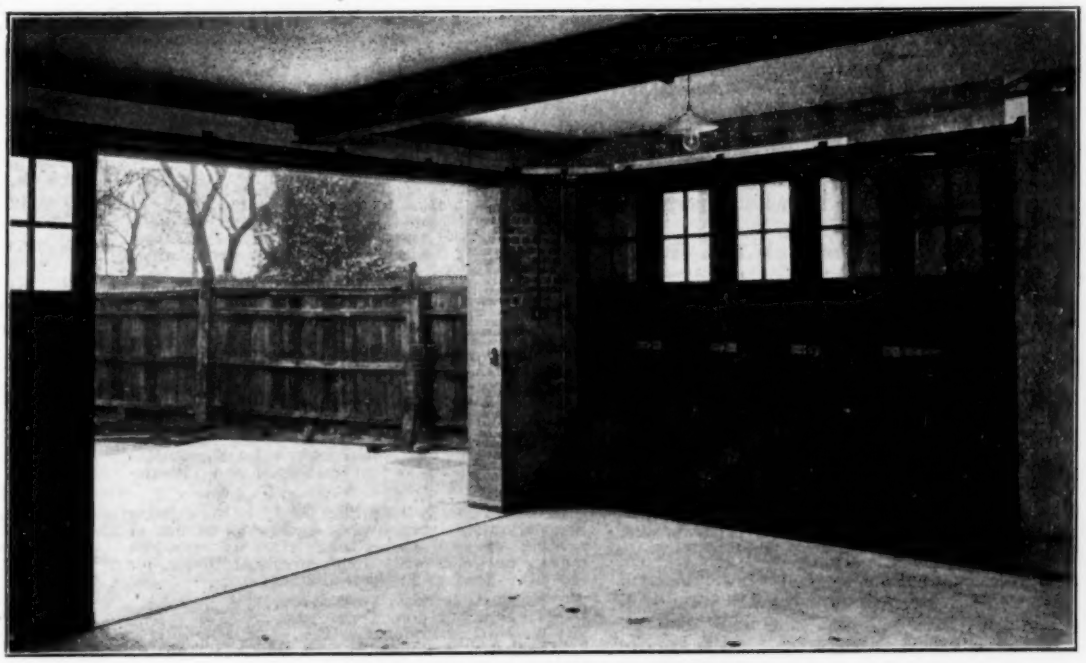
Messrs. Stephens & Carter, Ltd., of Paddington Green, W.2, have recently opened their new factory at Harrow-road, Willesden, where they have also instituted for the convenience of their customers in the North-West districts a branch office, where all types of their well-known ladders, barrows, steps, trestles, &c., may be purchased. Messrs. Stephens & Carter, Ltd. also make a speciality of lending goods on hire

The John Benn Hostel.

The premises of the John Benn Hostel and Milner Hall, which were opened by the Prince of Wales recently, consisted originally of a large building off the Commercial-road, built in 1887 as part of the Barnardo Homes. This housed the workshops, swimming bath, chapel, &c., but with the removal of the homes to the country it fell into disuse. It has been adapted and remodelled to suit the Milner Hall, which is designed to form a social centre for recreation and education, equipped with a public hall, gymnasium and numerous other rooms, all planned for joint use when required by the occupants of the John Benn Hostel. The principal sub-contractors were:—Central and bath heating and domestic hot-water supply, Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd., Birmingham; artificial stone staircases, Malcolm MacLeod & Co., Ltd., Glen-road, Walthamstow; electrical installation Electrical Power Installation Co., Windsor House, Victoria-street, S.W.1; kitchen equipment, McDowell, Stevens & Co., Ltd., Upper Thames-street, E.C.; sanitary fittings, &c., Smithson, Coote & Co., Ltd., Philip-lane, Tottenham; composition flooring, British Magnesite Co., Ltd., 59, New Oxford-street, W.C.1; signs and lettering, Nash & Hull, Ltd., 87, New Oxford-street, W.C.1. The contractors were H. H. Hollingsworth & Son, of Battens Yard, High-street, Peckham, S.E., and the architects Messrs. Culpin & Bowers.

The London Ice Club.

We are informed that Messrs. E. P. Allan & Co., Ltd., of 107–109, Gray's Inn-road, are the sole agents in London and the South of England for Messrs. Wright Motors, Ltd., of Halifax, who supplied the whole of the electric motors for driving the ice-making and ventilation plant used in the London Ice Club, illustrated in our issue of February 18.



"Tangent" Garage Sliding Door Gear.

NEW COMPANIES

THE particulars quoted below have been compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Company Registration Agents, of 116 & 117, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documents available at the Companies' Registry.

F. J. E. TOOBY & SONS, LTD. (219,021). Registered January 18. Builder and contractor. Nominal capital, £10,000.

DECORATIVE PLASTER CO. (NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE), LTD. 3, Leazes Park-road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. (219,015). Registered January 18. Indicated by the title. Nominal capital, £500.

KEMP BROS. (RAINHAM, KENT), LTD. (219,028). Registered January 18. 175, Station-road, Rainham, Kent. Builders' merchants, builders and contractors, and saw-mill proprietors, &c. Nominal capital, £5,000.

MARLEY TILE CO. (LEIGHTON BUZZARD), LTD. (219,029). Registered January 18). Stanbridge-road, Leighton Buzzard. Tile makers. builders, contractors and sand merchants, &c, Nominal capital, £1,300.

F. J. THOMAS & SONS, LTD. (218,878). Registered January 12. Builder and public works contractor. Nominal capital, £7,000.

WINDOLITE, LTD. (218,959). Registered January 14. To acquire the benefit of the trade mark "Windolite," to carry on the business of builders, designers, manufacturers, suppliers and repairers of greenhouses, conservatories, frames, &c. Nominal capital, £100.

CHAS. E. HEAD, LTD. (219,015). Registered January 18. 112A, Wellesley-road, Croydon. Builders, contractors and plumbers, &c. Nominal capital, £3,000.

W. THOMAS & Co., LTD. (219,177). Registered January 25. 146, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. Builders' merchants, &c. Nominal capital, £5,000.

WM. GARDNER & CO. (MORECAMBE), LTD. (219,125). Registered January 22. 4, Gardner Buildings, Sefton-road, Heysham, Lancs. Builders, contractors, builders' merchants, &c. Nominal capital, £3,000.

LIVERPOOL CONSTRUCTIONAL CO., LTD. (219,133). Registered January 22. 15, St. James-street, Liverpool. Constructional engineers, manufacturer and general ironfounder, &c., carried on at Liverpool as the "Liverpool Constructional Co." Nominal capital, £250.

PIDGEON BROS., LTD. (219,135). Registered January 22. Joinery manufacturers, builders and contractors. Nominal capital, £4,000.

B. CONSTANTINE, LTD. (219,067). Registered January 20. 23, Lyndale-avenue, Haslingden. Builders, contractors, masons and bricklayers, &c. Nominal capital, £1,000.

WICK LIME & TARMACADAM, CO., LTD. (218,766). Registered January 6. Wick Rocks, Wick, Glos. To work and develop the quarry comprised in an agreement, and to carry on the business of quarry masters and stone merchants, &c. Nominal capital, £10,000.

SLATERS & TILERS, LTD. (218,762). Registered January 6. First Floor, Daimler House, Paradise-street, Birmingham. Slaters, tilers, roofers, &c. Nominal capital, £100.

LOGAN (ESTATES), LTD. (218,732). Registered January 5. 24, Inverness-terrace, W.2. To acquire any lands and buildings in Essex or elsewhere, to lay out land for building purposes, &c. Nominal capital, £5,000.

LLOYDS TILE CO., LTD. (218,731). Registered January 5. Brick and tile manufacturers. Nominal capital, £5,000.

W. J. LANGBRIDGE & Co., LTD. (218,626). Registered January 1. "Donaldene," Parkfield Gardens, Headstone-lane, Harrow. Builder, contractor and decorator. Nominal capital, £500.

WILLIAM CHAPPELL & SONS, LTD. (218,712). Registered January 5. Builders and contractors. Nominal capital, £3,000.

CRIPPS & GREEN, LTD. (219,457). Registered February 7. Builders and contractors. Nominal capital, £10,000.

LACEY GREEN LAND & BUILDING CO., LTD. (218,865). Registered January 11. Builders, contractors, joiners, &c. Nominal capital, £5,000.

TENDERS.

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted.*
† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications.*

ABERDEEN.—For (*a*) variety pavilion and shops, and (*b*) restaurant, dance hall, lounge, &c., at the Beach Improvement, for the T.C. :—

Excavator, brick, &c.—
*W. Hardie, Linlithgow.... (*a*) £3,059 9 10
(*b*) 6,861 17 8

Structural steelwork—
*Thomson & Co., Aberdeen
(*a and b*) 2,156 4 11

Carpenter, joiner, &c.—
*Murrey & Mitchell, Aberdeen
(*a*) 2,726 11 1½
(*b*) 7,834 12 8

Plumber—
*A. W. Wood, Aberdeen (*a and b*) 2,391 9 1

Lath, plaster and concrete—
*A. Stephen, Aberdeen.... (*a*) 1,591 6 5
(*b*) 5,428 12 8

Roof tiles, slater, &c.—
*C. Maitland & Son, Aberdeen
(*a*) 439 16 2
(*b*) 866 19 3

Glazier work—
*J. Whyte & Co., Aberdeen (*a*) 178 9 2
(*b*) 132 6 5

Electrical light—
*Malcolm & Allen, Ltd., Glasgow
(*a*) 1,012 11 4
(*b*) 2,354 4 0

Heating—
*J. Combe & Son, Ltd., Glasgow
(*b*) 1,257 0 0

Tile and terrazzo work—
*J. Youden & Son, Ltd., Glasgow
(*a and b*) 1,044 3 11

ACTON.—Two wards at the Isolation Hospital, for the T.C. :—
‡D. Draisey, Brentford..... £475

AMESBURY.—Thirty cottages at Amesbury, and 28 at Durrington, for the R.D.C. Mr. R. G. Vincent, surveyor :—
*Wise & Larsdell (Salisbury), Ltd., Salisbury £23,052

ARMLEY.—New mill extension, for the Arlington Mills Co., Ltd. Mr. V. Bain, architect, Albion-street, Leeds :—
*J. T. Wright & Sons.

BALLAGHDERREEN.—Repairs to the County Home, for the Mayo County Board of Health :—
*Dunleavy Bros..... £350

BANDON.—For (*a*) Cottage hospital at Bandon, and (*b*) a district and fever hospital at Macroom, for the Cork County Board of Health :—
(*a*)*D. Desmond, Bandon.
(*b*)*P. O'Flynn, Millstreet.

BATH.—Electrical wiring houses on the Newbridge-rd. and Larkhall housing sites, for the T.C. :—
*Bentley, Hunt & Vanstone £726 5

BIRMINGHAM.—Tenders accepted by the T.C. :—*A. Pearce & Son, alterations and additions at 117–118, Great Lister-street, Duddeston ; *Maddocks & Walford, staff room at the Eliot-street Boys' School ; *John Goodman, store room, staff room and staff lavatory at the Tindal-street Boys' School ; *R. Fenwick, Ltd., public elementary school, at Paget-road, Pype Hayes, Erdington ; *E. Garfield, Ltd., latrine accommodation at the Oaklands-road schools playing field, Handsworth; *E. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., installation of heating and hot water apparatus at the Bierton-road Council school, Yardley ; *Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., installation of an electric lighting system at the Stechford Council school ; *Bagley & Parker, Ltd., installation of heating and domestic hot-water systems at the Stechford Council school ; *Maddocks & Walford, carrying out alterations and additions to latrines at the Greet Council school ; *Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., iron fencing at the Belcher's-lane (Bordesley) and Jaffray-road (Erdington) playing fields ; *Wm. Sapcote & Sons, alterations at the Selly Oak Pumping Station to convert the same for use as an electric sub-station ; *Parsons & Morrin, reinforced concrete purifier house at the Windsor-street Gas Works ; *T. L. Johnson, reinforced concrete purifier house at the Saltley Gas Works ; *Libraco, Ltd., alterations and additions at the Bloomsbury Branch Library ; *Comyn Ching & Co., alterations and additions to the heating and ventilation systems at the Town Hall ; *F. H. Smith, partitions required to form cloakroom accommodation at the Town Hall ; *C. Hougham, 32 parlour-type houses at Olton Boulevard ; *Allom Bros., installation of an electric lighting system at the Town Hall ; *J. Goodman, strong room at the Magistrates' Clerk's Office at the Victoria Courts ; *H. H. Crump, stabling at the Ladywood Police Station ; *F. H. Smith, conversion of bedrooms for use as cubicles at the Duke-street and Victoria-road (Aston) Police Stations.

BRIDLINGTON.—Reducing height of the existing boundary wall, erection of a dwarf wall in lieu of existing wooden fencing, and fixing of wrot-iron railings on dwarf walls round Municipal Offices, for the T.C. Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—
W. Birch & Sons, York..... —
H. Turner & Son, York..... —
W. Witting, Bridlington ..... —
*Eggleston & Robson, Bridlington.. £467 5

BATH.—Drill Tower, for the T.C. :—
*W. A. Baker & Co. (1910), Ltd., Newport (Mon.)..... £173 17 6

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.—Six non-parlour type houses at Batham Gate, near Buxton, for the R.D.C. Mr. T. Dinsdale, Inspector and Surveyor :—
*M. Simpson, Sheffield..... £3,000

COOKSTOWN.—Alteration, &c., to existing premises in Fair Hill, for the Trustees. Messrs. R. Ferguson & S. M'Ilveen, architects, 26, Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast :—
*T. McKeown & Sons, Cookstown.

COVENTRY.—Building work at St. Paul's Cemetery, for the Baths and Parks Committee :—
*E. Harris & Son £2,499

COVENTRY.—School for 360 boys in Broadway, for the E.C. :—
*Garlicks, Ltd., Coventry..... £9,636

DONCASTER.—58 houses at Rossington, for the R.D.C. :—
*J. H. Medcalfe, Doncaster..... £26,020

DUNDALK.—Alterations and additions at Dundalk Station, for the Great Northern Railway (Ireland). Mr. F. C. Wallace, Secretary, Amiens-street Station, Dublin :—
*James McAdorey & Son, Dundalk.

DUNDALK.—20 houses in Thomas-street, and 19 in the Polo Field in the Demesne, for the U.D.C. :—

	Demesne.	Thomas-street.
M'Kenna, Armagh	£10,394 14 9	£8,877 11 5
Wynne & Co.	——	10,685 0 0
J. McAdorey	11,856 0 0	10,432 0 0
*P. Hearty	9,397 0 0	8,456 0 0

EVESHAM.—Four houses at Offenham, for the R.D.C. :—
*W. White, Hampton £1,760

FRIMLEY.—Fencing the site of the Frimley Secondary School :—
*W. T. Palmer & Co..... £452 18 6

FUNTINGTON.—For (*a*) 12 houses on the Funtington site, and (*b*) eight houses on the Bosham site, for the Westbourne R.D.C. Mr. J. Anty, A.R.I.B.A., 16, Queen's-street, Emsworth :—

(*A*)

Parlour-type—			
C. W. Poling, Portsmouth	each	£467 17	0
Do.	„	524 11	0
Do., non-parlour	„	467 17	0
Parlour-type—			
Sadler & Co., London	„	480 0	0
Do.	„	506 0	0
Do., non-parlour	„	461 0	0
Parlour-type—			
Hart & Son, Selsey	„	522 7	6
Do.	„	527 7	6
Do., non-parlour	„	502 7	6
Parlour-type—			
Duke & Hellyer, Westbourne	„	494 0	0
Do.	„	560 0	0
Do., non-parlour	„	479 0	0
Parlour-type—			
Scadgue & Son, Emsworth	„	649 0	0
Do.	„	658 0	0
Do., non-parlour	„	600 7	0

(*B*)

Rogers Bros., Havant	each	£596 0	0
Duke & Hellyer, Westbourne	„	500 0	0
Hart & Son, Selsey	„	497 10	6
C. W. Poling, Portsmouth	„	488 16	0
Sadler & Co., London	„	470 0	0
J. Gregory, Emsworth	„	452 4	6

GLASGOW.—192 houses at Germiston, for the T.C. :—
‡Brown, Fraser & Co., Glasgow.

GLASGOW.—300 tenement houses at Germiston, for the T.C. :—

Mason work—
‡J. Taylor £42,129

Joiner work—
‡S. Stark 24,813

Slater work—
‡Thomas Stewart & Co..... 4,436

Plumber work—
‡John Paterson & Co., Ltd..... 18,554

Glazier work—
‡J. P. M'Phie 852

GLASGOW.—Installation of electric lighting in the Registration Office, for the T.C. :—
*C. Maguire, Glasgow.

HAMILTON.—Slaughter-house, for the T.C. Messrs. Smith & Brown, surveyors, 4, Regent-street; Mr. Gavin Paterson, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 4, Cadzow-street :—

*Brick, &c., works—*Wm. Chambers & Sons, Ltd., Motherwell.
*Joiner, &c., work—*George Wilson (Stonehouse), Ltd., Stonehouse.
*Structural steelwork and fencing—*Fleming Bros., Glasgow.
*Slater and roughcast works—*Alexander Dunn, Bellshill.
*Plumber work—*Hugh Twaddle & Son, Glasgow.
*Plaster work of Superintendent's house—*Wilson & Hendry, Hamilton.
*Asphalte work—*W. G. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.
*Painter work—*James Douglas, Hamilton.
*Electric light installation—*Stephen Harvie, Wishaw.

HORLEY.—Six two-story cottages for married staff at Farmfield, for the L.C.C. :—

E. H. Cummins & Co., Dorking	£4,840 0 0
E. E. Mitchell, Horley	4,534 0 0
T. Wickens & Son, Charlwood	4,250 0 0
T. J. Lovell & Son, Paddington	4,064 0 0
R. Cook & Sons, Ltd., Crawley	3,944 7 6
A. King & Son, Horley	3,880 0 0
Pink & Oram, Redhill	3,691 0 0
W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Kingston	3,473 0 0
*J. Crewdson, Horley	3,400 0 0
Architect's estimate	3,550 0 0

HOYLAND NETHER.—12 parlour type and 28 small type houses on the Hawshaw-lane site, Hoyland, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. R. Shephard, Engineer and Surveyor :—

Fairhurst Bros., Carlton, near Barnsley ..... each	£435
C. P. Unwin, Ecclesfield, near Sheffield ..... "	387

INVERNESS.—School, school-house and offices on the Island of Vatersay, Barra, for the County E.C. Mr. D. MacLeod, architect and surveyor, Master of Works to the Authority :—

*J. Campbell, Inverness £3,523

KANTURK.—Heating of the new hospital, for the Commissioners for North Cork Board of Health :—

*C. McCarthy & Sons, Cork.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—Erection of St. John's Church Parish Hall, Hampton Wick, Middlesex, for the Hampton Wick St. John's Church Council. Mr. A. Jessop Hardwick, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Eagle Chambers Eden-street, Kingston-on-Thames; quantities by Mr. E. R. Babbs, 40, St. James'-place, S.W.1:—

	Building.	Oak Floor.
W. & F. Doughty, Teddington	£6,952 0 0	£234 0 0
J. W. Holt & Co., New Malden	6,689 15 8	25 10 0
Thorogood Bros., Surbiton	6,078 0 0	166 19 0
F. B. Young & Co., Teddington	5,976 8 0	165 2 0
A. W. Stokes, Teddington	5,873 2 6	123 18 0
T. W. Heath, Ltd., Chelsea	5,796 0 0	104 0 0
R. Antill, Kingston	5,688 0 0	122 0 0
Durnfords, Ltd., Claygate	5,610 0 0	173 0 0
Chapple & Son, Westminster	5,602 12 0	97 8 0
Wright & Sons, Hampton	5,597 10 0	226 0 0
Rutherford & Woolford, Surbiton	5,518 0 0	96 10 9
Milham & Sons, Esher	5,495 9 6	94 9 8
Hidden & Co., Brentford	5,482 11 4	88 2 6
Bridge & Co., Brixton	5,385 0 0	160 0 0
Ide & Son, Kingston	5,370 0 0	154 18 0
The Triangular Construction Co., East Moseley	5,340 0 0	156 0 0
Limpus & Son, Kingston Hill	5,326 0 0	200 0 0
Oldridge & Sons, Kingston	5,324 0 0	164 0 0
Welwyn Builders, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City	5,307 0 0	176 0 0
Lansdown Building Co., Lambeth	5,176 0 0	161 11 6
H. H. & F. Roll, Epsom	5,152 0 0	214 0 0
Norris & Co., Sunningdale	5,095 0 0	158 0 0
Burnand & Pickett, Wallington	4,975 0 0	98 0 0

KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD.—68 parlour-type houses on the Kirkby Park estate, for the U.D.C. :—

*S. Johnson, Hucknall £29,580

LEAMINGTON SPA.—External painting to the Corporation houses, for the T.C. :—

Tachbrook-rd. (66)—

*Atkins & Bennett	£264
*J. W. Toon	259

Leicester-st. (34)—

*W. Barr & R. Godfrey	112

LEATHERHEAD.—26 houses in Kingston-road, for the U.D.C. Mr. S. R. Drake, surveyor :—

A. Shurville	£15,649 0
Burnand & Pickett, Wallington	13,010 0
Leatherhead Building Co., Leatherhead	12,940 0
Henry Taylor & Son, Epsom	12,682 0
R. J. Aston & Co., Wallington	12,670 0
Hewett & Sewell, Leatherhead	12,453 15
C. W. Young, Worcester Park	11,950 0
The Surrey Builders, Ltd., Redhill	11,848 0
W. Garner, Sutton	11,770 0
W. H. Gaze & Sons, Kingston	11,752 0
N. C. F. Hartley, Gt. Bookham	11,750 0
H. H. & F. Roll, Epsom	11,599 0
E. Weller, Sutton	11,542 0
The Triangular Construction Co., East Molesey	11,371 0
H. G. & A. Osman, Oxshott	10,690 0
W. J. Langbridge & Co., Ltd., Harrow	10,622 5
W. H. Brown (Leatherhead), Ltd., Leatherhead	10,569 0

LEEDS.—Extensions of premises in Grace-street, for Messrs. Brown Bros. Mr. W. F. Dawson, architect :—

*Lazenby Bros.

LEEDS.—Ten garages at Gledhow Rise, off Roundhay-road :—

*Hy. Lax, Ltd.

LIMERICK.—Rebuilding of the Corkanree embankment, for the Corporation :—

*M. McDonnell £5,838

LONDON.—Structural work for school in the place of the Furzedown temporary school, Streatham, for L.C.C. :—

J. Smith & Sons (Norwood), Ltd.	£15,650 0 0
W. Akers & Co., Ltd.	15,628 0 0
Thomas & Edge	15,546 0 0
Prestige & Co., Ltd.	15,522 0 0
J. Marsland & Sons, Ltd.	15,369 0 0
J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd.	15,359 0 0
Higgs & Hill, Ltd.	15,150 0 0
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd.	15,117 0 0
Perry Brothers	15,036 0 0
Triggs & Co.	14,873 0 0
Rowley Brothers, Ltd.	14,703 0 0
J. Garrett & Son	14,605 0 0
W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd.	14,473 0 0
‡Soole & Son, Ltd.	14,329 3 5
Architect's estimate	14,972 0 0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Structural work for adaptation of the existing premises on the Holly Court site, St. Pancras, as a day open-air school, for L.C.C. :—

A. & F. Polden, Ltd.	£5,940 0 0
G. N. Watts, Ltd.	5,489 0 0
Howard Farrow, Ltd.	5,375 16 6
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	5,252 0 0
Marrable Brothers	5,215 0 0
F. Cottrell, Ltd.	5,109 11 11
B. Colley & Sons, Ltd.	5,069 0 0
J. Wilmott & Sons (Hornsey), Ltd.	5,068 15 1
A. Monk	5,051 0 0
G. Godson & Sons, Ltd.	5,049 0 0
Rowley Bros., Ltd.	5,023 0 0
J. C. Mather & Son	4,879 0 0
W. M. Brand	4,649 0 0
L. Kazak	4,614 0 0
Humphreys, Ltd.	4,582 10 0
Stevens & Sons	4,436 0 0
‡H. Lacey & Sons, Luton	4,238 19 7
Architect's estimate	4,801 0 0

LONDON.—Alterations and additions to 159 to 168, Upper-street, Islington, for the London Co-operative Society. Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, chartered architects, 35–39, Maddox-street, W. Quantities by Mr. H. A. Mackmin, 10, Vigo-street, W. :—

W. Gaze & Son,	£29,950
Dove Bros.	24,467
Holliday & Greenwood	23,850
J. Greenwood	23,674
W. F. Blay, Ltd.	23,585
F. G. Minter, Ltd.	23,097
J. Marsland & Sons,	22,775
F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd.	22,360
Thomas & Edge	21,967
Higgs & Hill, Ltd.	21,880
Nox, Ltd.	19,977

LOUTH.—Elementary school in Monks Dyke-road, for the Lindsey C.C. Messrs. Scorer & Gamble, architects and surveyors, Bank-street Chambers, Lincoln :—

F. W. Atkinson & Sons, Brigg	£20,165 0 0
R. M. Phillips, Brigg	18,549 10 0
Taylor & Coulbeck, Cleethorpes	18,252 10 0
Hewins & Goodhand, Ltd., Grimsby	18,150 0 0
Mawer Bros., Louth	18,000 0 0
Gilbert & Hall, Ltd., Nottingham	17,790 0 0
B. Pumfrey, Ltd., Gainsborough	17,425 5 5
Wilkinson & Houghton, Ltd., Grimsby	17,334 4 11
Bosworth & Lowe, Nottingham	17,300 0 0
E. E. Dale & Sons, Ltd., Cleethorpes	16,958 9 8
Ingram Bros., Louth	16,493 0 0
Jackson & Oates, Goole	16,344 0 0
†J. Tuxworth & Sons, Louth	16,314 0 0

MACCLESFIELD.—For (*a*) 32 houses at Macclesfield-road and Reddish-lane, Taxal, near Whaley Bridge, and also for (*b*) 10 houses on a site adjacent to Dicklow Cob Farm at Lower Withington, for the R.D.C. Mr. G. Clayton, architect, 4, Wellington-street, Stockport :—

(*a*) *W. Briggs & Co., Stockport.
(*b*) *Oldham & Hallworth, Stockport.

MAIDSTONE.—18 non-parlour-type houses on the Mangravet Wood estate, for the T.C. :—

‡R. Lawrence £7,292

NEWHAVEN.—Forty-one non-parlour type houses, for the U.D.C. Mr. C. T. Hooper, Town Surveyor :—

*Sherren, Ltd., London £19,095

OSSETT.—24 scullery type houses on the Queen's-drive housing site, for the T.C. Mr. H. Holmes, Borough Surveyor :—

Bricklayers, &c.—*A. Lockwood & Sons, Ossett.
Carpenters and Joiners—*John Richardson & Sons, Staincliffe, Dewsbury.
Slaters—*J. W. Illingworth, Ltd., Wakefield.
Plumber and Glazier—*F. Hargreaves, Churwell, near Leeds.
Plasterer—*W. Lockwood, Batley.
Painters—*Pickles, Aylemet & Co., Ltd., Ossett.

PRESTON.—Unclimbable iron fencing round the terminal poles at Great Marton, Blackpool, for the T.C. :—

*T. Blackburn & Sons, Ltd., Preston £289 12 10

PRESTON.—Additions at the Elswick Smallpox Hospital, for the T.C. Mr. W. Platt, Borough Surveyor :—

*J. Turner, Preston.

ROTHERHAM.—Reconstruction of a portion of the Public Baths in Main-street, for the C.B. Mr. Vincent Turner, Borough Engineer and Architect; quantities by Mr. H. Vale, 16, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton :—

*Geo. Saul & Sons, Ltd., Rotherham £1,940

SALFORD.—17 houses on the Weaste housing estate, for the City Council :—

*F. E. Gill & Sons, Manchester £9,780

SEDBERGH.—Eight semi-detached houses, for the R.D.C. Mr. A. Knewstubb, architect, St. Andrew's Chambers, Penrith :—

Builder's work—
Greenwood Bros., Sedbergh.
Wm. Potter, Sedbergh.
*M. Winn & Sons, Sedbergh.

Joiner's work—
E. Bowman, Blackburn.
*J. Dent & Sons, Sedbergh.
J. Punch & Sons, Sedbergh.

Plasterer's work—
*J. Kitchen, Penrith.
J. Steel & Co., Kendal.

Plumber's work—
F. C. Farbrother, Penrith.
Sharp Bros., Carlisle.
*John Wadeson & Son, Sedbergh.

SHEFFIELD.—Banking premises for the Yorkshire Penny Bank, Ltd. Messrs. Chorley, Gribbon & Foggitt, architects, Leeds :—

*Wm. Nicholson & Son, (Leeds), Ltd.

SOUTH MOLTON.—12 non-parlour houses on a site in Mill-lane, for the T.C. Mr. G. K. Foster, Borough Surveyor :—

W. Sanders & Son	£5,998 5 7
*Holcombe & Sons	5,147 18 0

(All of South Molton.)

SOWERBY.—For (*a*) 52 houses on the Beechwood housing site, Sowerby, and (*b*) six houses at Tuel-street, Sowerby Bridge, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. Eastwood, surveyor :—

(*A*)

Masons and bricklayers—*E. & T. Bower, Ltd., Halifax.
Carpenters and joiners—*J. Hawkyard & Son, Ltd., Elland.
Slaters and plasterers—*J. A. Berry, Sowerby Bridge.
Plumbers and glaziers—*S. Stocks, Queensbury.
Painter—*Hitchen & Thomas, Sowerby.
Electricians—*R. Spencer & Co., Halifax.

(*B*)

Mason and bricklayer—*R. Hitchen, Sowerby Bridge.
Carpenters and joiners—*W. H. Leah & Son, Triangle.
Slaters and plasterers—*Wm. Tidswell & Son, Denholme Gate.
Plumbers and glaziers—*S. Stocks, Queensbury.
Painters—*Sowerby Bridge Industrial Society, Sowerby Bridge.
Electricians—*R. Spencer & Co., Halifax.

STAPLEFORD.—Seven pairs parlour houses and nine pairs non-parlour houses, for R.D.C. Mr. G. C. Hardy, A., 11, Church-street :—

G. T. Rice, Beeston (28 houses).
J. H. Brough & Co., Beeston (4 houses).
F. Martin, Stapleford.
F. Goulding, Nottingham.
J. E. Jervis, Ltd., Long Eaton.
H. R. Hofton & Sons, Beeston.
Smith & Kirk, Chilwell.
Arch. Martin, Stapleford.
G. Smith, Sawley.
E. Crampin, Nottingham.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—For (*a*) interior and exterior painting six wooden cooling towers, and (*b*) interior and exterior painting of 10 steel chimney stacks and structural steelwork at the Central Power House, Park-road, Hanley, for the T.C. City Electrical Engineer, St. George's Chambers, Kingsway :—

*Blackburn Starling & Co., Ltd., Hanley ..... (*a*) £121.. (*b*) £125

STREATLEY (BEDS).—Four pairs non-parlour houses, for the Luton U.D.C. Mr. H. Pickering, architect, 73, West-parade, Dunstable :—

G. Watson & Co., Luton	£4,200
J. Lowings, Luton	3,943
A. Hayward, Luton	3,808
T. Day & Sons, Luton	3,752
H. Lacey & Sons, Luton	3,680
W. Jones, Luton	3,420
A. Cole, Ltd., Luton	3,384
A. & E. Fensome, Leagrave	3,268
Luton Building Co., Luton	3,140
H. Brantom, Dunstable	2,992
*B. W. Wood, Dunstable	2,920

(Subject to M.H. approval.)

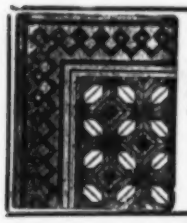
STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Sub-station at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, for the T.C.:—
‡F. J. Williams, Bucknall..... £317

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Eight houses at Birch-terrace, Burslem, for the T.C.:—
*Cousens & Allport, Burslem..... £3,950

STOKE-ON-TRENT. —Alterations to the Longton Fire Station, for the T.C.:—
*Tompkinson & Betteley..... £327

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—40 houses at Collinson-square, Goldenhill, for the T.C.:—
*E. Johnson, Audley £20,000
(Subject to M.H. approval.)

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Constructional steelwork at Central Power House, for the T.C.:—
*W. J. Jenkins & Co., Ltd..... £2,574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THORNBURY.—Eight houses at Charfield, for the R.D.C.:—
*Keynton & Sons, Wotton-under-Edge £3,332
(Subject to sanction of the M.H.)

TIVERTON.—Sanatorium for the Governors of Blundell's School. Messrs. Dixon & Bamsey, 25, St. Peter-street:—

Jesty & Baker, Weymouth	£10,952 0 0
Sanders & Son, South Molton	10,835 13 11
W. Nott, Bampton, Devon	10,509 7 4
Holcombe & Son, South Molton	10,432 9 3
W. Keitch, Ottery St. Mary	10,196 16 3
Labdon & Son, Cullompton	9,723 2 6
Grater & Son, Tiverton	9,486 9 9
*Nicks Bros., Bradninch	9,287 3 10
Andrews & Miller, Uffculme	9,153 8 9

WEST HARTLEPOOL.—Alteration of "The Oaks," Westbourne-rd., for T.C.:—
*W. M. Thompson, West Hartlepool.

WEXFORD.—Extending the reservoir, for the Corporation:—

Fleming, Dublin	£10,021 13 0
McNally, Dublin	8,777 13 5
*T. Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Carlow	6,988 0 0

WEYMOUTH.—Alterations and additions to the Nurses' Home, for the Weymouth and District Hospital:—
*Jesty & Baker, Weymouth £3,840

WINCHESTER.—Erection of the Royal Hampshire County Hospital:—

J. Hunt, Ltd.	£15,200
H. Stevens & Co.	14,300
Jenkins & Sons, Ltd.	14,296
W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd.	14,285
H. E. Jukes & Son, Ltd.	14,082
F. Privett	14,017
W. Moss & Sons, Ltd.	13,941
W. G. Ross	13,584
Musselwhite & Son	13,574
W. T. Fennell & Co.	13,562
Theo. Conway, Ltd.	13,497
Edwards Construction Co., Ltd.	13,489
Wise & Lansdell, Ltd.	13,333
The Building & Public Works Construction Co., Ltd.	13,184
J. Bodle, Ltd.	13,084
Pitcher Construction Co., Ltd.	13,002

WREXHAM.—78 houses and also streets and sewers, for the R.D.C. Mr. J. H. Edwards, Argyle Chambers:—

Gwersyllt, 14 houses—	
*Griffiths Bros., Rhos	£6,398
Gwersyllt, 16 houses—	
*Jos. Johnson, Wrexham	7,147
Broughton, 1[illegible] houses—	
*O. D. Stephens, Bersham	4,630
Broughton, 8 houses—	
*Miles Bros., Rhos.	3,560
Ruabon, 20 houses—	
*W. F. Humphreys, Ltd., Wrexham	8,700
Ruabon, 10 houses—	
*Powell & Hughes, Wrexham	4,360

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WINDSOR.—144 houses at Dedworth, for the T.C.:—
*H. Street, Slough 48,500

WYCOMBE.—102 houses at West End recreation ground, for the Corporation:—
*G. H. Gibson & Son £62,016

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